The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,715 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
M CATHAY	2063	800	J. P. Hasell	22nd June.
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	350	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th ,,
M ISAR	3834	500	E. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
L TASMANIA	4488	850	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,

TUESDAY.

The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London viâ Malta; and those marked M viâ Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A "cruise-dance" will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3800	600	E. H. Moule	25th June.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	9th July.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. Edwardes	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALLUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	21st June.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	R. Gelcich	4,000	650	21st June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	10th ,,
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	10th ,,
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	3rd Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,000	650	15th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	550	1st July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.
In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE OFFICERS, R. A. MESS, Kirkee, will NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE for DEBT contracted by their Messman SORABJEE PIROZSHAW.

JOHN HOTHAM, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPT. EDWARDS WERGE.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon or against the Estate of EDWARDS WERGE, late a Captain in the Bo. S.C., attached to the 22nd Regt., Bombay Infantry, who died at Satara on the 12th June 1886, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH of the date of this advertisement, at the expiration of which period no further claims will be entertained, and the Committee will proceed to distribute the assets, and wind up the estate without reference to any claim, of which they shall not then have had notice.

All persons indebted to the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay their debts or notify such property to the undersigned.

A. SMITH, Capt., 22nd Regt., Bombay Infantry,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Satara, June 15th, 1886.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6 CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th June, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.

Per tin.....Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BUTTER.

Danish Butter, Superior quality, Per tin of 1lb. Rs. 1-5.
French Butter.....Per tin of ½lb. Rs. 0-10.
Do .....,, of 1lb. Rs. 1-3.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.
KEILLER'S CHERRY.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S APRICOT.
1 lb. tins, cash 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

BY
LALA DEEN DIYAL OF INDORE.

CATALOGUE of views of important places and famous monuments in Central India and Rajputana, also of Agra, Delhi, Calcutta, Darjeeling, and the late Delhi Camp of Exercise, and full particulars can be had on application to

LALA DEEN DIYAL,
Photographer to Governor-General's Agent in C. I.
Government House, Indore.
Calcutta, 21st December, 1885.

The Countess of Dufferin has seen a very large number of Mr. Deen Diyal's pictures, and she considers him a first-rate Photographer.

She has pleasure in saying how much she has admired his most interesting Albums full of views taken in Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. Deen Diyal also did some private work for Lady Dufferin, which he executed to her complete satisfaction.

Gold medal and 1st Class certificate of merit awarded by Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84, and numerous other testimonials.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT,

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 3', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE STANLEY REECK PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING,
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have imported a consignment of Wines from the best Vine-growing districts of Australia, and the following carefully selected for the Indian market have been placed in stock. It should be specially noted that Australian Wines have specific and distinctive characteristics of their own, and it is therefore almost impossible to compare them with Wines obtained from Continental Europe. In all cases they are the pure unblended juice of the grape, and as such are undoubtedly worthy of a trial.

	Quarts Per doz. Rs. a.	Pints. Per doz. Rs. a
GOULBURN HOCK. A Clean White Wine, with good bouquet and flavour	15 0	8 8
RIESLING. A very Sound White Wine, possessing good body with delicate flavour	17 0	9 8
RUTHERGLEN RIESLING. An exceedingly Fine White Wine, with delicate bouquet and pleasing flavour	19 0	10 8
HERMITAGE. A full flavoured Red Wine, with considerable body and flavour, strongly recommended for the use of Invalids	18 0	10 0
SUPERIOR HERMITAGE. An exceedingly good Red Wine, with great body and flavour, possessing many of the qualities of Old Burgundy	21 0	11 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
RUPEE BOXES OF STATIONERY.

WE have just received a large stock of Stationery most suitable for India, and in a form which is sure to be appreciated by those customers who do not care to purchase large packets of paper at a time.

The papers have in each case been specially selected to our particular instructions by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and are all of superior quality, the utmost value being given in each box.

On the inner covers of the boxes will be found Tables giving INDIAN Inland and Foreign Postal Rates and Indian Telegraph Charges, etc.

POSTAL PAPER, "INTERNATIONAL."
A very superior thin paper.

LARGE OCTAVO SIZE—Boxes containing 50 sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.
One-and-a-half Sheet of this paper and Envelope weigh under ½ tola, and five sheets and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.
SMALL OCTAVO SIZE—Boxes containing 50 sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.
Two Sheets and Envelope weigh under ½ tola, and six Sheets and Envelope weigh under oz.

NOTE OR INVITATION PAPER.
SUPERIOR CREAM LAID—DOUBLE THICK.
SMALL OCTAVO, Boxes containing 50 Sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.
ALBERT ... ditto ditto
EXTRA SUPERIOR CREAM LAID—DOUBLE THICK.
SMALL OCTAVO, Boxes containing 40 Sheets of Paper and 40 Court Envelopes.
ALBERT ditto ditto

"PERGAMENA."
A very superior paper possessing the characteristics and advantages of parchment.
ALBERT-SIZE, Boxes containing 50 Sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.

"TINTED."
Thick, medium surface, a nice paper, quiet tones.
SMALL OCTAVO, Boxes containing 50 Sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address—New Oriental Bank Building.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES' STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES GROCERIES,
WINES,
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES,
SOAPS,
CANDLES,
PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES FOR
READY MONEY.
NATURALISTS' REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.
The price is Rs. 30 per of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs.	35
No. 2. Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... ,,	75
No. 3. Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... ,,	125
No. 4. The same in hunting case ... ... ,,	135
Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to ,,	800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK
PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAND, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	,, 24-0.	,, 24-0.	,, 228.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

Will the Inhabitants of BOMBAY and SUBURBS please read the following, and remember :—

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE,
UNDER MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

LAST NIGHT ! LAST NIGHT !!
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE & PANTOMIME CO.,
AND
BENEFIT OF YOUR OLD FAVORITE,
HARRY STANLEY.

H. STANLEY will sing some of his favorite WAR SONGS, "The Death of Stonewall Jackson," "The Brave Boys at the Front," "Watch on the Rhine," &c.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

H. STANLEY'S
GRAND SURPRISE ENTERTAINERS
AND VARIETY PERFORMERS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

OVERTURE—"Masaniello" ..... ORCHESTRA
SONG—"Sunny Days" ..... Mr. H. Stanley.
DUET & CHORUS—"Home once more" ..... Miss Dolly Childs and Miss Dolly Inman.
COMIC SONG— ..... TAMBO
SONG & CHORUS—"Old Log Cabin" ..... Miss F. Stanley
Australian Patriotic Song— "Unfurl the Flag" (Written by Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.) Miss Amy Childs
COMIC SONG— ..... BONES.
Grand National Medley — "Watch on the Rhine" ..... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.
"La Marsallaise" (in French].. SIGNORA DARMELLA.
"Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Miss L. Schlerika.
"God Bless the Prince of Wales" ..... Miss Amy Childs.
[WITH TABLEAU.]

INTERVALS OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

OVERTURE—"Heimlich Liebe" ..ORCHESTRA.
BALL ROULANTE ..Little Walter.
SONG & DANCE—"Pretty as a Picture"..Miss Fanny Stanley.
BALLAD—"Killarney" ..Miss Amy Childs.

Violin Solo—"CARNIVAL OF VENICE"
BY HERR BRAUN, WITH GUITAR ACCOMPANIMENT,
BY SIGNORA DARMELLA.

TREBLE STATUE CLOG,
MASTERS FAVARGER, DRISCOLL & STEPHENSON.

Mr. HARRY STANLEY
Will sing one of his celebrated WAR SONGS,
"DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON."

BANJO SPECIALTIES BY TAMBO.

DOUBLE HORNPIPE,
MISSES AMY CHILDS & FANNY STANLEY.

To conclude with the laughable sketch,
"YOU'LL FIND OUT"
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

☞ REMEMBER,—
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT.

Last Night of the Most Successful Season ! Come and Say Goodbye to your Old Favorite. Remember Everybody's Going.

One of the Best Entertainments now before the Public. Rest assured that you will be amply remunerated for your attendance under any circumstances or any distance, upon this, the Farewell Performance of this Talented Company.

SATURDAY } Come & say Goodbye to your Favorites.
SATURDAY } Remember, Everybody's Going.
SATURDAY } Last Night of the Most Successful Season.
SATURDAY } Goodbye Friends, and Thanks for your Kind Patronage.

HARRY STANLEY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 Annas. Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 COMMENCE AT 9 SHARP.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd inst., for the benefit of the concerned, 3 ANCHORS, 9 SPARS, and a WINDLASS (in 14 parts), salvage from the Ship OGWEN. For particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents.

FOR SALE

LATELY RECEIVED.—American Step and Folding Ladders, one inch Pine Boards, Kerosine Oil 125° and 150° Bar Soap, Waltham Watches, Gold and Silver, Weston's Winch Oil and Magic Pills, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, Scissors of sizes, Street Lanterns, Air Pistols for target practice, Indian, Persian and other superior Rugs and Carpets at

DOSSABHOY MERWANJI & Co.
18th June, 1886. 6 Parsee Bazar Street.

INVERTED GLASS-STOPPERED
SPECIMEN BOTTLES.

Very useful and convenient for keeping specimens of GRAINS, SEEDS, &c., in office showrooms.

Per doz. Rs. 12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.

An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed Teeth.
An excellent gargle for soar throat.
An unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.

Per bottle, Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEST CIRCULAR
TRUSSES ! TRUSSES ! ! TRUSSES ! ! !
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP.

	Rs. a.
Circular, spring covered with Basil and Moleskin, single	1 12
Do. do. do. double	3 0
Do. do. covered with Morocco and Velvet, very neat, single	3 8
Do. do. do. double	6 0
Do. do. Japanned improved spring, single	3 0
Do. do. do. double	5 8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

COOPER-MADON'S
HEALTH CORDIAL.

A PREPARATION used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH and lost NERVE and BRAIN POWER. A SPECIFIC cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, Nervous and Sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS Generally. Excellent results attend the employment of this Cordial in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from Fever and other debilitating diseases.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "LISCARD" GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The following goods by this vessel are still lying unclaimed in the Prince's Dock unclaimed warehouse, and the Vessel has a lien on them for General Average expenses. Notice is hereby given that unless the General Average Deposit is paid on these goods, and the valuations for General Average Contribution given in without any further delay, they will be valued for General Average Contribution on the 23rd instant at the expense of the Consignees, to enable the statement to be completed.

410	in diamond—	1 case Woollen.
J S E		—133 bales iron.
M 249	do.	— 3 cases Machinery.
C 174 and 35-9 B R 4626	do.	— 5 cases Lamps.
& B B R 4594	do.	— 6 cases Hardware.
& B B R 4574	do.	— 1 do. Cotton.
& B B R 4626	do.	— 3 cases Toys.
Do.	do.	—2 do. do.
187	do.	—1 do. Screen.
	do.	— 1 do. Glassware.
	do.	— 2 do. Toys.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE OOSMAN, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE OOSMAN KAJEE ABDI RAHIM and ISMAIL HAJEE OOSMAN have contracted to sell to HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, All that piece or parcel of ground together with the buildings standing thereon, consisting of three ranges or chawls containing 36 apartments as follows, viz., one range, one story high, containing 17 apartments, another range also one story high, containing 5 apartments, and the third range on the ground floor containing 14 apartments, situate on the west of Khoja Street in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and which said piece of ground admeasures on the east side 180½ feet, on the west side 179 feet, on the north side 36 and ½ feet, and on the south 90 feet and 3 quarters of a foot, and contains altogether 1,819 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, and directly opposite to the new market built by the Government, on the west by divers houses lying between the said piece of ground and Duncan Road, on the north by a public road formerly called Peerbhoy street, but now Duncan Road cross-street, and on the south by a messuage or tenement formerly belonging to one Cowasjee but now of Bhoja Ruttonsey, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1838 and 1843, New No. 3763, Old Survey No. 1316 and 1317, New Survey No. 4725, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment ward under Nos. 46, 48 to 82. Any and all persons having any claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us, the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof by notice, otherwise the sale will be completed and no claim will be heard thereafter.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

Bombay, 17th June 1886.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

UNDER Instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture Holders by virtue of the Power in that behalf contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of November 1883,
of the
NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, formerly known as the OMKOOMLA MILLS, containing about 93,776 spindles and 1,293 looms with their preparation and finishing machinery complete, with engines, boilers, &c., and forming the largest Mill in the whole of India.

The Property consists of four pieces of Freehold land free from ground rent, measuring respectively 42,000 sq. yards, 10,356 sq. yards, 15,300 sq. yards, and 7,000 sq. yards, and is situate at Cooria in the Island of Salsette in the sub-district of Tanna in the District of Tanna, and will be sold with all the tanks and buildings standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with conditions of sale and form of tender can be obtained at the office of the Trustees, No. 5 Church-gate Street, Fort, or of their Solicitors Messrs Winter and Burder, Medows Street. Tenders addressed "Tenders to the Trustees of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," at the office of the said Solicitors must be sent not later than MONDAY, the 5th day of July next, and must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 25,000, which will be returned, but without interest if the tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Inspection can be had of the premises upon application at the office of the Trustees or of the Undersigned, their Solicitors.

WINTER & BURDER,
28, Medows Street, Fort.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other diseases, arising from weak and impoverished blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bottle Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHAT IS THE FAVOURITE STUDY AT PRESENT
OF
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ?
FRENCH.

	Rs. as.
Bués First French Reader	0 10
Cassell's Lessons in French	3 0
" French Dictionary	2 4
Hachetta's First Reader	1 4
" Second "	1 0
" First Steps French Idioms	1 0
" Class Book " Composition	1 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
An Oath to the Dead ; by S. Dunbar	3 12
Bertha's Secret and who Died Last ; by F. Du Boisgobey	1 12
Bicycles and Tricycles of the year 1886 ; by H. H. Griffin	0 10
Blue Veil ; by F. Du Boisgobey	1 0
Crime and Punishment ; a Russian Realistic Novel ; by F. Dostoieffsky	3 12
Dictionary of Practical Surgery ; by C. Heath, 2 vols	20 0
Family Herald, Vol. LVI	3 0
Germinal : a Realistic Novel ; by Emile Zola, Illustrated	3 12
Haunted Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain ; by J. H. Ingram	3 12
House on the Marsh ; by F. Warden	0 10
Indian Racing Reminiscences ; by Captain M. H. Hayes	5 8
Journey in East Africa ; by M. A. Pringle	3 4
Ladies' Paradise ; by Emile Zola, Illustrated	3 12
Le Salon Artiste, 1886	3 4
Literary Manual, a complete Guide to Authorship by P. Russell	1 12
Not Easily Jealous ; by J. D. Hardy	1 4
Pauper Peer ; by A. Griffiths	0 10
Pere Goriot ; by H. De Balzac	1 4
Piping Hot ; a Realistic Novel ; by Emile Zola, Illustrated	4 12
Riding on the Flat and Across Country ; by Captain M. H. Hayes	6 12
Sappho, Paris Morals and Manners ; by A. Daudet	0 10
Severed Hand and in the Serpent's Coils ; by F. Du Boisgobey	1 12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopia, 1886	6 12
Strange Stories ; by Grant Allen	1 4
Training and Horse Management in India ; by Capt. M. H. Hayes	5 8
Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners ; by Capt. M. H. Hayes	6 12
Words and their Uses ; by R. G. White	3 4
Wynard's Weird ; by Miss Braddon	1 4
Young Ladies' Journal, Complete Guide to the Work Table	1 0

POST FREE, REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 30, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 10th Khetwady Lane, the valuable and handsome French-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, China and Japanese flower vases and boxes, 1 to 4 light kerosine oil hanging lamps, handsome duplex table lamps, rich Brussels carpets, garden benches, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises :—Rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, desert and tea services, best plated ware, such as ice pitchers, cruet stands, butter and biscuit boxes, spoons, knives and forks, handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, camp tables, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side and oval tables, chiffoniers, drawing room conversation couches, chairs, easy, folding and reclining chairs, round and oval teapoys, Madras pattern and iron single and double bed-steads, teakwood French-polished and marble top dressing and washing tables, 2 pieces cupboards, wardrobes, reclining couches, towel horses, chest-of-drawers, looking glasses, long arm and folding easy chairs, meat safe, wall shades, medicine chest, English tunes musical boxes, perambulators, cooking stoves, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome boat phaeton,
1 Victoria buggy.
The property is now on view.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 19th June 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CLOUET FRENCH PORTRAITS FOR SALE, representing personages of Francis I., Henry II. and Francis II. ; auto-lithographed from the originals at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, by Lord Ranald Gower. Selection of 156 plates, gilt, quite new. Moderate offer will be accepted. (Original price, £25.) Apply to "K.," care of this paper.

BOARD and LODGING required with an English family, in or near the Fort preferred. Address "B," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANOS.—Just unpacked a Handsome Cottage-shaped Upright Overstrung Tricord Grand Piano, in highly finished Walnut Case. Price Rs. 300, also a cheaper construction for Rs. 200.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS.—Morocco-lined, neatly pointed with Bicycle Wheels and Rubber Tires, complete with Hood, Apron, &c. Price single, Rs. 25 ; double, Rs. 30. —H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

COME and SEE the new high glass FRUIT DISHES in Prince of Wales and other various Patterns. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW CROTONS, "ENCHANTRESS" and "MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS." Descriptive details on application. Mr. THOMAS BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay.

LATEST ARRIVALS—Star Pattern and other latest fashioned Gold Chains in 18-Carat and Guinea Gold, beautiful designs to select from, at STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate Street.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.—WANTED, a Qualified MASTER to take charge of above School for three Months, during temporary absence of Head Master. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply to the Archdeacon of Bombay, Satara.

WANTED, an experienced ENGINEER for 2 years, to carry out land drainage. Pay Rs. 350, with Rs. 100 Travelling Allowance. Apply with certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

WANTED, good MULE FITTER and OVERLOOKER.—Address FITTER, *Bombay Gazette*.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings ; for two, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 each. for one, Rs. 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DAHLIAS—Double and single, striking colors, all named, 11 annas each, or Rs. 10 for 16 Bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPLENDID, LIGHT and AIRY ROOMS, TO LET ; also Shop on the Esplanade. Apply Salvation Army Head-quarters, next to Boree Bunder Station, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS, at very moderate prices, suitable for the Monsoon Weather —THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! WATERPROOF CLOTHING !! strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.—1st Musical and Dramatic Entertainment of the Monsoon Season, Monday 21st June. Plan of the Hall, for Members to reserve their seats, can now be seen.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth ; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WANTED, a CHRISTIAN MASTER for the Aurangabad English school. Salary, Rs. 90. Free quarters. No promotion. Apply with certificates to Rev. Rantonjee Nowrojee, Missionary, C. M. S., Aurangabad Deccan.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, Manufactured by Starley and Sutton, on the Hire Purchase System. Manufacturers' Price List free on application. MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BEWARE of country imitations under the name of French Tiles. ARNAUD ETIENNE'S roofing, flooring ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles only imported by SORABSHA & Co., Sole Agents, 25, Medow Street, Fort.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children ; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LAUKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 12 Apollo-Street.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or having claims against the estate of the late Mr. JOHN JAMES SMITH, of Civil Station, Wadhwan, are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 15th July, after which date no claims will be recognized.

S. A. STRIP,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Civil Station, Wadhwan, 14th June, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6 } per cent per annum subject to } 18 months 12 " 6 " } notice of withdrawal.
5 }
3½ }

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES.
The above by Ruston, Proctor and Co.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter by Ruston, Proctor & Co.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE" CARBOLIC.
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Material in Water Supply, &c., &c.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BISCUIT DEBOUCHE'S BRANDY.

Messrs. MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS of the above brand. For terms and particulars apply to our Sub-Agent JAMSETJEE NOWROSJEE, Wine Merchant, Shaik Abdool Rahman Street, opposite the Alhibaug.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PILSENER BIER.
FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.

In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints ..... " 3 12 "

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	" —
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 39 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" —
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" —
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" —

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. —
Liebfraumilch	" —	" 21 0
Berncastaler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" —
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 30 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 36 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	—

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	—
Most particular reserve old red Port	" 33 0	—

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Pts.
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	" 10 8		
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0	
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" —	
Los Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0	
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" —	
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" —	
Chateau Lt Rou St. Estephe	" 21 0	" —	
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" —	
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	" —	

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" —

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" —

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" —
Chateau Romer	" 18 0	" —

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

arlovitz	" 12 0	" —

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamsagne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	" 24 0

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 3	" —
Hamburger Export Beer	" 0 4	" —
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	" —

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	" —
in Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	" —

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. —
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	" —
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	" —
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	" —
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	" —
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-20	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. —
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" —
Asparagus	" 1 8	" —
Red Pickled Cabbage Blaurockraut	" 1 4	" 0 —
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0 10
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" —
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 4	" —
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" —
Red do. do.	" 1 2	" —

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	" —	" 0 12
French Bean	" —	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" —	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" —	" 1 0
Pease for Soup	" —	" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be accepted.
Quotation should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

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Rampart-row.
Bombay, 5th Dec. 1885.

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CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1886.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter ..... June 24th, 9h. 26'3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 19	.....	5 25	6 37	0 1	37m 19 a	6 7	28m 26 a
Sun. 20	Trinity Sunday.	5 25	6 37	1 1	13m 51 a	7 7	0m 59 a
Mon. 21	Sassoon Institute Entertainment on behalf of the Building Fund, 8 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Peshawur.*	5 25	6 37	1 2	48m 22 a	7 8	29m 32 a
Tu. 22	Departure of English mail per s.s. Cathay, 5 p.m.	5 26	6 37	2 2	22m 54 a	8 9	0m 3 a
Wed. 23	Town Council, 2 p.m. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Confirming Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m. Meeting of Anthropological Society, Durbar Room, 5-30 p.m.	5 26	6 38	2 3	58m 29 a	8 9	34m 51 a
Thr. 24	.....	5 26	6 38	3 1	46m 8 a	9 10	18m 45 a
Fri. 25	.....	5 26	6 38	4 4	49m 55 a	10 11	22m 51 a

* Left Aden at 1 a.m., on Wednesday, 16th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 163, 161 & 167.
8-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. Hymns 378 and 379.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Clark Whitfeld.
Anthem—"O Lord our Governor."—Marcello.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday, June 24.—Nativity of Saint John the Baptists.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

6 p. m.—Evening Service. (Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration of Holy Communion with sermon. Hymns 160, 162 and 242.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 166. Anthem:—"I am Alpha and Omega."—Stainer. Hymns 160 and 396, Part II.
The offertory for the annual Monsoon repairs of the Church.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 256, 44 and 254.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 257, 255 and 395.
Wednesday, June 23.
6 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expense.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 160 and 162.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 161, 163, and 68.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

English Services.
4-45 p m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 163, 370 and 161.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps 145 (2nd v) 17, tune 25; Hymn 82, 2nd tune; Ps 149, Chant 3, and Hymn 205.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,

PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship Hankow, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, engineers, firemen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. S. Miley, residing at Lower Colaba, reported to the police that his wife dropped a gold neck chain, valued Rs. 60, on the night of the 16th instant, somewhere between his house and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Colaba.

A MUCH-TRIED CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. D'Souza, pleader, obtained from Mr. Cooper a summons on Francis Martinelli, to answer a charge of abducting Antonia Gatt, the daughter of Vincent Gatt, a stevedore. The summons was granted on an application made by Mr. D'Souza a week ago for a new trial on the ground that he had further evidence. The case, which will be heard *de novo*, was adjourned for a week.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Gopal Mahadoo, a Hindoo vagrant of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession an umbrella, valued Rs. 1-8-0, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused in his defence stated that he found the umbrella in the Victoria Gardens and took it away. He was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE REFUGE OF THE DESTITUTE.—Mr. Cooper yesterday sent James Gunn to the Government Workhouse. Gunn had just come out of jail, having served a term of two weeks for having assaulted a seaman of the ship Ardenclutha, of which he was also an articled seaman. Gunn asked to be sent to the Workhouse, as he was unable to get a ship, and the Shipping Master could not help him. His Worship said he had no objection to send him to "the refuge of the destitute," the Government Workhouse.

BOAT RESCUED FROM SINKING.—At 5 p.m., on Thursday, two iron girders were being lowered from the s. s. Lalpoora, lying in the Prince's Dock, into boat No. 4,318, which was lying alongside of the vessel; one of the girders slipped from the sling, and falling into the boat, the end of the girder went through the bottom of the boat, which would have sunk in a few minutes if the crew of the s. s. Lalpoora had not managed to hook on their cat-fall block to the boat and thus prevented the boat from sinking.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged Jumno Noona before Mr. Cooper with stealing a barrister's gown and various articles of wearing apparel. It appears that the accused, who was a hallalcore, visited Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop in the Fort, and under a staircase found a box. He opened it and took its contents, which were two uniforms belonging to two ramoosees doing duty on the premises. Putting one on he went upstairs into Mr. Vickajee's chambers, and from there stole four umbrellas and other articles. While going along the road with them under his arm, the accused was arrested by a sepoy. Pleading guilty to the charges, prisoner was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

A BAILIFF'S TROUBLES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Khanderao Bhaskerjee, a sheriff's bailiff, applied for a summons for assaulting and resisting him while in the execution of his duty against two Mahomedan women, named Rahimbai and Sarabhai, and a Mahomedan named Rahimtoola Mahomed. The offence alleged to have been committed appears to have taken place on the 15th, when the complainant went to a house in Junjeekar Street to arrest Rahimbai on a civil warrant. She was sitting with Sarabhai and other women on the verandah. When he tried to arrest Rahimbai, her friends surrounded her and prevented him approaching her. However, the bailiff advanced and laid his hand on Rahimbai. Sarabhai then attacked him and commenced pulling him away, and the Mahomedan dealt him a vigorous blow on his arm, causing him to release his hold on Rahimbai. Rahimbai taking advantage of her freedom, ran into a room to hide herself. Her male friend followed her and shut and bolted the door. He, however, returned with a sepoy, with whose aid he broke open the door and effected the arrest of the Mahomedan woman. With the police on the scene, no further attempt at rescue was made, and the bailiff quietly took away the woman. His Worship granted a summons returnable next Wednesday.

A LOVER'S REVENGE.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, Meabux Shaik Moostak sought to recover from a young Mahomedan woman, named Ameenabux, the sum of Rs. 50-3, being the amount alleged by the plaintiff to have been paid to different persons at her request to whom she was indebted, on her agreeing to marry him by *nika*, which she afterwards refused to do. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Munmohun for the defendant. On behalf of the defendant it was alleged that the plaintiff had kept the defendant as his mistress, on a monthly allowance of Rs. 30 for two and-a-half months, a fact which the plaintiff denied. She also denied that the plaintiff was ever requested to discharge the debts due by her, as falsely alleged, or that the defendant owed any such debts. She further denied having agreed to contract a *nika* marriage with the plaintiff. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff to prove his case, amongst whom was the defendant's landlord's bill-collector, who in his evidence said that on one occasion he demanded payment of rent due by the defendant, when she promised to pay the same out of the money which she expected to receive from the plaintiff per monthly allowance, and that she afterwards received the allowance, out of which she paid the rent. This witness further stated that the plaintiff had been visiting the defendant as his kept mistress. His Honor, in disposing of the case, said that much time had been wasted in going through the evidence, and the case was apparently brought by a disappointed vindictive lover to take his revenge upon the woman through the Court. The evidence of the bill-collector left no doubt in his mind, and he dismissed the suit, and awarded Rs. 10 to the defendant as compensation.

WIFE-MURDER FOR LEPROSY.

AT the High Court, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, on Thursday, an appeal was heard in the case of the Empress *vs.* Raya Gonda Kamblyn. It was an appeal for a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. Batty, Sessions Judge of Ratnaghery, for the murder of his wife. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the apellant; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

It appears that the accused was married to the deceased, his wife, Parvati, about ten years ago. For the last four or five years she had been suffering from leprosy. The people of the village objected to her making use of the village wells and having communication with the villagers. Accused himself had forbidden her to live in the same house with him, and had proposed to establish her in a separate dwelling. She got incensed at this proposal and threatened to set fire to the accused's house. On the night of the 2nd April, three or four days after the Hindoo new year, the accused spent the evening at the shrine of the village goddess. His mother went to sleep as usual inside the house, while his wife lay in the outer yard. Accused returned home late in the night, and his mother was roused from her sleep by a faint cry. Looking through the bamboo screen which separated her from the deceased, she saw the accused stooping over the deceased. He placed his knee upon her breast, pressed her throat with his hands, and did not relax his hold till life was extinct. He then went out and called in a kinaman, with whose help he carried the corpse, attached to a long piece of wood, to a trench or water-course about a mile and a half distant, and threw it in there. Some eighteen days later, one Babajee Balloo, who happened to come to the field to look for a stray bullock, noticed the accused peering into the trench, and asked him what was there. The accused said "it was not by my hand," and he hurried away. Babajee then went up to the trench, and looking in saw three pieces of cloth and human hair. He informed the *khot* of the village. On the trench being searched, several ornaments were found, including bangles, imitation coral, and an ear-ring, all of which were afterwards identified as those usually worn by the deceased. Some bones were also found near the ornaments. The accused was eventually arrested and taken to Ratnaghery, some miles off, and there, before a first-class magistrate, after the police had been sent out of Court, he admitted that he had killed his wife at cock-crow, while she was asleep, by strangulation, because she had refused to live apart from him, as he had required her to do on account of her leprosy, and because she had threatened to burn the houses of the villagers, and had actually set fire to his own house.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

AN OLD OFFENDER PUNISHED FOR NOT FINDING BAIL.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BABAJEE TOOKARAM.

THIS was a reference to the Court by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused has been ordered to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of Rs. 1,000, with two sureties of landowners in the sum of Rs. 500 each, for the period of three years, from the 14th May 1886, for being an habitual thief, &c. He declared his inability to comply with the order, and the Magistrate issued a warrant, directing his detention, pending the orders of the High Court.

Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police, stated before the Magistrate regarding the accused: I have known the accused for 15 or 16 years, or even more. I have been in the Police Service since 1867. He follows no trade or profession, and is well known to the police generally as being of bad character. He was charged on the 7th April last with theft of the property of one Dhunbai, living on the Ripon Road at Byculla, and worth Rs. 1,390; but for want of sufficient evidence he was discharged. In that case he voluntarily made a statement to me to the effect that, if he was granted a free pardon, he would give up the property of Dhunbai. He made this statement in the presence of Babajee Jemadar. I mentioned that matter to the Commissioner of Police, and he decided not to accept his offer, but to place him before a magistrate, which resulted, as I have said, in his discharge. Some time last year the accused was taken up by the police in another case of theft. In that case also it was very difficult to obtain evidence against him. The complaint was entered in the "Division" book. In that case the accused gave up the greater portion of the stolen property on condition of his not being prosecuted. As the police were not in the possession of sufficient evidence, his offer was accepted. He gave up the property, and was not charged before a magistrate. The accused has, as far as I know, no ostensible means of subsistence. I produce records of his former convictions from the House of Correction, the Common Jail, and the High Court. In 1855 he was convicted of assault and theft, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In 1857 he was convicted of loitering by night and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. In 1863 he was convicted of perjury and forgery, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court. He was convicted of dishonestly receiving stolen property in 1873, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in two separate cases. In 1875, at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay, he was convicted of voluntarily causing hurt, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. At the same Sessions, he was convicted of housebreaking and theft, and was transported for seven years. Considering his former conduct and his connection with the last two cases, which for want of evidence broke down, it is my opinion that if he is allowed to to be set at large without taking his sureties, he will very likely commit such other offences.

In cross-examination by the accused's solicitor in the Police Court, Mr. Smith said: The accused was in Khetwady. I have never been to his house. I have seen him in the hands of the police. So far as my personal knowledge is concerned, I know nothing about him. I speak upon police information. No conviction has been recorded against him since 1875. The accused is one of the persons upon whom the police keep their eye to protect the public.

In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Smith said: The accused returned from the Andamans in 1883. Judging from his antecedents, I cannot say what would be his future career and conduct if he was not directed to find securities for future good behaviour.

The accused stated to the Magistrate: I produce a certificate showing that my character while I was in imprisonment was good. Since my return from the Andamans in November 1883, I have been living in a Bania's house in Khetwady. I pay Rs. 2 as rent for the room. I had a wife, but she is now dead, and I live alone. I get my living by purchasing articles at Byculla and selling them wholesale. I hawk in fruit and flowers. I work hard. I am able to maintain myself and do so. I am a quiet, sober, and honest man. I want to keep away from the jail. During the last three years there has been no charge against me except the two charges, which failed. I keep no books. I purchase goods for cash. My capital in the business is from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5, according to my need.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the case, passed the following order. No crime appears to have been established against the prisoner since his return from transportation. These accusations are not a ground for such severe measures as those proposed. The Court, therefore, sets aside the order.

A SIMILAR CASE.

THE EMPRESS VS. TAMJA MAWAJEE BHEEL.

The circumstances of this case were somewhat similar to those of the above. Mr. Loch, the District Magistrate of Khandeish, forwarded for the orders of the High Court the proceedings of Mr. Hughes, First-class Magistrate, under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused had been ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 100, with one respectable surety in Rs. 100, for good behaviour for one year, or in default, to be detained in simple imprisonment for one year.

It was stated before the magistrate by a police constable that the accused was a confirmed vagrant. He had never as yet been punished by a criminal court. He was arrested because he was said to be a vagrant thief, obtaining his livelihood by committing thefts and occasionally joining bands of vagrants.

Mr. Loch, in forwarding the proceedings to the High Court, remarked that Mr. Hughes, the Magistrate, had held no enquiry under section 117; and he was therefore of opinion that the order requiring bail was illegal. If this view was correct, the proceedings should, he thought, be quashed; and Mr. Hughes might then take steps against the accused on fresh information.

Their Lordships, for the reasons stated by Mr. Loch, quashed the order of the First-class Magistrate requiring the accused to find bail, or in default suffer simple imprisonment for one year.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

CASSUMBHOY AHMEDBHOY *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this case is the son of the first defendant, who is a brother of the second defendant, Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy; and the plaintiff claimed to recover from his father Rs. 11,300, with interest, being the amount, with accumulations of interest, paid on his account by his maternal grandfather, Ruttonsee Tharoo, to the defendant's firm in 1865, and which they held in trust for him. The plaintiff also asked for an account of the moneys and accumulations of interest, and of the profits thereof. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhatshunker, and Dinshah, for the defendants.

The defendants are Khoja merchants carrying on business in Bombay. Some 25 years ago, the plaintiff's maternal grandfather, Ruttonsee Tharoo, a wealthy merchant, gave plaintiff, then 4 or 5 years of age, one-fourth share in the profits of a mercantile venture of his. The defendants, who were then partners, had also another one-fourth share in the profits. The plaintiff's share, about Rs. 4,000, was, when realised, paid by Ruttonsee to the defendant's firm and credited in their books to the plaintiff. Subsequently, on the dissolution of the partnership, the amount due to plaintiff was taken over by Rahimbhoy, but it was later on transferred to the first defendant and credited by him in his books to the plaintiff. The amount had, with interest, increased at that time to about Rs. 11,300. In 1870, the first defendant transferred the amount to the profit and loss account in his books, intending thereby to treat the moneys as belonging to himself, and not to the plaintiff. Before his death about three years ago, Ruttonsee informed the plaintiff of the moneys he had paid over to defendant's firm on plaintiff's account. Up to that time, the plaintiff was not aware of them; and he charged that the defendants had fraudulently kept from him all knowledge of his rights. He submitted that the defendants became trustees of those moneys; and that he was entitled to recover from them the amount deposited together with accumulations of interest.

The first defendant, in his defence, stated that neither he nor his firm ever received any sum of money on behalf of the plaintiff as alleged, and that the claim, if any, of the plaintiff was barred by limitation. Defendant denied that Ruttonsee Tharoo was a well-to-do merchant 25 years ago, or that he gave to plaintiff one-fourth share in a mercantile venture. He further denied receiving any money in trust for the plaintiff, or having fraudulently kept from his knowledge any of his rights in respect of money. Defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed; but in the event of the claim being upheld, defendant would seek to set off against it the sum of Rs 10,756, due by the plaintiff to him for money lent and advanced, and for money misappropriated by plaintiff.

The second defendant, in his written statement, corroborated the allegations of the first defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, in his opening of the pleadings, drew the Court's attention to certain entries relating to the transactions in question in the books of accounts of the defendants' late firm, remarking that the alleged loss of the journal for the Samvat year 1920, set down by the defendants, was very suspicious. It appeared from a note made by the translator, an attempt seemed to have been made to obliterate one of the most important entries in a book for the year 1920. The word *nana* (maternal grandfather), which was important for the purposes of the plaintiff's case, was daubed with ink. This and other books were studiously kept away from the plaintiff, until after their inspection was recently made by the Court.

A Hindoo *mehta* in the plaintiff's employ was examined as to the items of accounts in the defendants' books bearing upon the claim. The Court then adjourned.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN DANCING-GIRLS.

AMIRJAN NAIKIN *vs.* L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this suit, in which the plaintiff, a Mahomedan dancing girl, sought to recover ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,200, which had been taken possession of by the first defendant, the Administrator-General at Bombay, at the instance of and upon information given him by the third defendant, a sister of the plaintiff. The plaintiff said she had acquired money by singing and dancing, and had been supporting her mother, Sakina, who died in November 1885, having five daughters, the plaintiff and four of the defendants. Plaintiff was appointed her executrix, but did not intend to take out probate of the will, as the property left by her mother was worth only Rs. 386. On the 2nd November, while plaintiff was in Delhi, the first defendant entered her house in Bombay, and took possession of box in which she had left her ornaments and other things, on the alleged ground that it belonged to her mother's estate. This allegation the plaintiff denied to be true, and said that the property in question was solely her own. His Lordship, upon the evidence, held that the plaintiff was entitled to the property she claimed. The third defendant, who had put the Administrator-General in motion, was ordered to pay the costs of the suit, while the Administrator-General was to get his costs out of the deceased's estate. If the estate was insufficient to pay the costs, then the third defendant was to pay them.

BENGAL.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE DOVETON COLLEGE.—The suit brought by Mr. Charles Thomas D'Souza, late a teacher of the Doveton College, against Mr. R. A. Fink, the Secretary of the same institution, was called on before the Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court on Monday, at the time fixed, when Mr. Ross, who appeared for the plaintiff, informed the Court that one portion of the claim, the Committee of the Doveton College would pay him, and the other portion they wished to be referred to arbitration, instead of the matter going on in Court. His client would, in a few minutes be paid Rs. 240, salary for two months at Rs. 120 a month and he consented to the matter with regard to board and lodging for four months being referred to arbitration. Mr. Lackersteen, for the defendant, said that it would be better if the matter were settled out of Court. Later on Mr. Lackersteen told the Court, in the absence of Mr. Ross, that Mr. Simmons would arbitrate in the matter, and that the arbitration should be done through the Court. He had, without prejudice, paid over to the plaintiff the amount of his salary *for two months, viz.*, 240. The Court then allowed the matter to go to arbitration. Subsequently Mr. Ross entered appearance, and said that he consented to the reference to Mr. Simmons, but he had an application to make, and that was that it might be entered on the records of the Court "with leave to the plaintiff to apply for a commission if necessary." The plaintiff would leave Calcutta to-day, and Mr. Simmons had so many things on his hands that he might not be able to examine the plaintiff in time. Mr. Lackersteen objected to the application of Mr. Ross. He said that this settlement was brought about in order to lesson expense, and if Mr. Ross's application were granted, they would have to engage an advocate at Agra to examine the plaintiff where Mr. Lackersteen was informed, the plaintiff would be going. Mr. Ross said that his client had not decided upon going to Agra; but he wished the Court to grant him a commission whenever he might apply for it. After a little argument, the Court granted Mr. Ross's application.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE LAHORE HIGH SCHOOL.—The following notice has been circulated by Dr. Stulpnagel, Honorary Secretary to the School Committee:—"The lamentable accident which lately happened in the dormitory of the Boys' High School has been the subject of serious consideration to the Committee of Management for European Schools in Lahore. I would assure you that every precaution has now been taken, not merely to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, but also to ensure the comfort of the pupils who were formerly accommodated in the large dormitory, and to avoid any break in the general educational work of the school. A house has been rented in the proximity of the main building to serve as an additional temporary dormitory, and the domestic arrangements and discipline in the same have been entrusted to two of the School Staff under the supervision of the Head-Master. The Executive Engineer of the Lahore Division, who had been asked to inspect the High School and the smaller dormitory attached to it, has pronounced, after careful examination, that both buildings are in a *perfectly safe condition*. The dormitory in which one of the beams was brought down by the roof will be put into thorough repair without delay, under the supervision of the same officer. A new roof will be put on, and, of course, the building will eventually not be occupied without being passed by competent Engineers."

MANIPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper gives an interesting account of Manipur, which has recently come so prominently to the front in connection with affairs, in Burma. He writes:—

The army is some 3,000 strong with a lavish proportion of officers. The conditions of service are simple. The soldiers are on duty for 10 days out of 40, arms and ammunition being provided by the State. The remaining 30 days are spent in their homes. However, this arrangement would not suit the requirements of their more distant outposts where the garrisons serve under similar terms, that is, at the same proportion of one day's duty to three day's leave. Rations are given when the duty exceeds 10 days at a stretch. Pay is never given. The army is, as may be imagined, not in a very efficient condition; but, being armed with muskets of a sort, the men composing it are quite capable of holding their own against rebellious hillmen, their only foes. The writer moved with 300 of the regular troops only three weeks since; and they certainly understood their business in the hills as far as one can judge, when no opposition was made. The main reliance of the Manipur Raj, however, is in its Kuki irregulars. The Kukis, better known perhaps, as Lushais, are a very stolid set of men. In physique, they surpass the Nagas, and they implicitly obey their own chiefs. They are certainly brave, and are not overscrupulous in their method of waging war. Like all Indo-Chinese tribes, head-taking is the goal at which they aim, and heads of either sex count alike. In short, they are about as bloodshirsty a lot as can be found anywhere. They don't waste ammunition, five yards being about their favourite range, and armed with flint-lock muskets, and the invariable pipe in their mouths, they proceed in front, rear, and on the flanks of Manipuri regulars, who feel, and rightly so, quite safe under these conditions.

A Manipuri column in the Naga districts of the State are rather exciting perhaps to our ideas. They don't pay for their rations or their coolies, and any disobedience or reprisals are heavily punished on the spot. The villages offending are promptly burnt. This course does not tend to their popularity, but it certainly is wonderfully effective in keeping down a turbulent lot of savages with bloodthirsty instincts only. Long as the British Government has been in contact with Nagas, and numerous as our expeditions have been, yet the Manipuri State has instilled such fear into their Nagas, and ours too, that we may take a back seat in the way of dealing with Nagas.

Before leaving the subject of the Manipur army, after this digression, some description of the General, may be interesting. He has played a very important part in the history of Manipur, since the accession of the present royal family, General Thangal was present with the Manipuri force (generally in command) in 1857, 1872, and 1879 as above narrated. A man of great force of character, he has made his influence felt in every transaction of note. Without any great degree of education, he has the knowledge of human nature that men of his stamp usually possess in a great degree. He is fully aware of the value of education, and his sons (who, however, do not show that they have inherited much of the talent of their sire) have seen more of the world, and received a more enlightened education than perhaps any other Manipuri. The writer had many opportunities of conversing with the General, now an old man of some 70 years of age, during a tour of a fortnight, and his remarks were always shrewd and to the point. Daily the old gentleman came over for a friendly chat, which usually lasted two to three hours, and in their daily periods of intercourse he showed no desire for stiff formalities, but was better pleased in inquiring about, and learning, things of the outside world. His most remarkable trait is perhaps a knowledge as to his country from a purely point of view. All the water-sheds of the hundreds of streams in the mountain portion of the kingdom are well-known to him. He is head of the army, or rather he is the working head, and also has a great deal to do with the civil administration of the country. Perhaps, it would not be wronging him to say that he is not so bigotted as the rest of his countrymen in caste matters, though, of course, he could not show himself so lenient, as a general rule. His principal fault of character is an extreme obstinacy, and, having a supreme contempt for Nagas, he may err on the side of severity in his dealings with them. But whatever may be his faults, he is the ruling spirit of Manipur, or was till the late Raja died, for the Jub Raj is reputed to be not over friendly with him. He is a most remarkable and able man.

The women are fair and extremely good looking. All the household work and marketing are in their hands, and the sight of Manipur is the daily market held opposite the principal gate of the Royal enclosure. Here, we or dry, daily assemble some 1,500 women with their various wares for sale. No shelter is provided for them. Men of the country are not permitted to go marketing, but outsiders can. Things are cheap and good, the greatest trade being in cloths, spun and woven by the fair sellers. Many of these cloths are of a beautiful pattern and the dyes are remarkably good. The current coin is of base bell-metal, about the size of a silver penny. Six of these go to a pice; and when the writer made a twelve-anna purchase, his change out of the rupee tendered was with difficulty collected from some half-a-dozen stall-keepers. It looked a remarkable sum when handed over, and a small Burmese box, to contain the coin of Kessul's household, tacught he was possessed of all the rich of the earth when it was poured into his hand as he passed by at the time. The women are as frail as fair, and the General Thangal admitted that the court of justice appointed to look after suits where women were concerned, had the most work to do. Punishment in these cases consists in cutting off the offender's hair, blackening her face, and sending her round the market place. In extreme cases, banishment is ordered. No woman can leave the state under any other pretence, and all men leaving to trade, &c., have to give ample security for their return.

Marriage in Manipur is a matter of purchase, and often the wife is a slave: for slavery is existent to a great extent, though of a mild type. There are generally securities for the repayment of debts. They have to work a certain time for their masters, and overtime is credited to the account. On the repayment of the sum for which he was pledged, the slave is freed. Slaves cannot be lawfully killed by their masters, nor in the case of women can they be sold without consent. A slave married by her master becomes a free woman, and the debt is cancelled. As the system is mainly a voluntary one and the slaves are well treated, it should not be judged by the same standard as we are accustomed to judge slavery in the abstract.

Child-marriage in Manipur is unknown except among the Brahmins. Widows (except those of Brahmins) can re-marry. These are also Assamese customs. "Caste" is the great drawback. Though the people are only new converts to Hinduism and can marry in their own circles alone, they have a rigid caste consciousness, a slave is pure bred, yet there are enough of them to keep up the delusion among themselves that they are a very sacred race indeed. In facial appearance they are very unlike the Nagas and Kukis of the surrounding mountains, and approach the Nepalese type, though of a softer kind. The women are fair, and grey eyes, brown hair, and a fair colour are often seen among them. No meat is eaten, rice, milk, and fish being the universal diet. The Raja is said to hold in his own hands the power of putting people out of caste, and when any Chettris are found drinking spirits, they are promptly turned out of caste and converted into "*lois*" (which is a caste below "*sudras*," and *lois* are raised into *sudras*, and so on in the higher castes, and so the race increases. The great bugbear among the ruling classes is annexation. The late Raja knew perfectly well that he could not offer any serious opposition should annexation be decided on by the Supreme Government; and our having recently annexed their hereditary enemies, the Burmans, in such an easy fashion, has made a deep impression. The Supreme Government, however, is not so fond of annexing as they think, though it might insist on certain reforms being carried out, such as the abolition of *begari* or the *lalup* system, and a better system of land revenue, commuting the former by a cash payment which the people appear very willing to make.

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THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST MR. GARSTIN.

ON Tuesday morning, Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Messrs. Branson and Branson, appeared again on behalf of Mr. P. Kotaisawmy Thaver, before Colonel J. Macdonald Smith at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, and renewed his application for a summons against Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I. Second Member of the Board of Revenue, on a charge of defamation. The complainant swore to the following information:—

"I, Parisaswmy Kotaisawmy Thaver, the complainant, abovenamed, solemnly affirm and say as follows:—I am informed and have reason to believe and it is a matter of some public notoriety, that previous to the months of February and March 1886, when, as I allege, the defendant abovenamed published of and concerning me the defamatory statements in my former information set forth and in my former examination referred to by the defendant, and Mr. Crole, the late Collector of Madura, whose name is also mentioned in my said information and examination, were and they are still, on terms of enmity. That bad feeling had existed between them previous to the months I have referred to, was acknowledged by the defendant at his examination, in what is known as the 'Garstin dacoity case,' and the records of such case shew that the motive alleged for commission of the dacoity on the said defendant was the bad feeling above referred to. That I am also informed and have reason to believe that, previous to the said months, February and March 1886, he, the defendant, as a member of the Board of Revenue, knew that the said Mr. Crole was not on good terms with the Minor Zemindar of Gantamanaikanur, in my information and examination referred to, and his mother, in consequence of official report which the said Mr. Crole had, as Collector of Madura, made *inter alia*, in respect of proposed expenditure on the marriage of such minor Zemindar. That I am also informed and have reason to believe that at the same time and in the same capacity, he, the defendant, knew that the minor Zemindar was not on good terms with his maternal uncle, the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor, one of the accused persons in the said 'Garstin dacoity case' and also referred to in my said information and affidavit. That I am also informed and believe, and it is a matter of public notoriety, that previous to the said months of February and March 1886, the said Mr Crole and the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan, Member of Council, Madras, were and they still are to the knowledge of the defendant, on terms of enmity in consequence of the former having charged the latter with breach of his covenant as a member of the Civil Service, Madras, in being the owner of or otherwise interested in a certain estate or plantation on the Neilgherries known as the 'Riching,' estate, which was offered to me for sale by a son of the said Mr. H. E. Sullivan, which estate I declined to buy, partly in consequence of the advice of the said Mr. Crole, and partly on account of the high price put upon it. That I am informed and believe that the defendant knew (and it is a matter of some public notoriety) that previous to the said months of February and March 1886, I had made a certain affidavit statement relating to the said attempted sale to me of the said 'Riching' estate, which affidavit statement were prejudicial to the said Mr. H. E. Sullivan, and caused ill-feeling between us, but which supported the said Mr. Crole's charge against the said Mr. Sullivan, of breach of covenant, in the last para mentioned, and were further used by the said Mr. Crole in support of the general charge of misconduct against all the members of the said Madras Civil Service who held land or otherwise embarked in commercial enterprise in India or the Presidency of Madras. That I am informed and believe that the defendant did hold or is holding lands in alleged breach of his covenant as a member of the said Madras Civil Service, and was therefore interested in the matter of the said Mr. Crole's complaint on that subject, and in my participation therein by making my affidavit of statement hereinbefore mentioned. That the evidence of the minor Zemindar of Guntamanaikanoor, at the trial of the said 'Garstin dacoity case' before the High Court Sessions, was to the effect, the statements made by him to the defendant abovenamed which the latter recorded and got signed and subsequently are published and which I charge are defamatory and untrue, were statements pretended to be based on bazaar rumour, no authority for which could be mentioned or referred to by him. That though I am unable to say what motive the defendant abovenamed had for defaming me, as I charge he did, by recording and publishing concerning me the defamatory matter in my information and examination above referred to, or what motive, he entertained towards me, yet I believe that the circumstances, hereinbefore mentioned some of them, must have induced the defendant to accept without due care and attention and without good faith, the statements of the said minor Zemindar to record them, and to publish them, as I am informed and believe he did, to Mr. Seward, the minor Zemindar's tutor, to Mr. Whiteside, of the Madras Civil Service, to the Police of Madras or some of its officers, to the said Mr. H. E. Sullivan, and finally to His Excellency, Mr. Grant Duff. That for the reason aforesaid I have charged, and do now charge that the defendant published concerning me imputations which he knew would harm my reputation, and that he did not do so under circumstances, which excuse him from liability for and punishment in respect thereof, and I pray that the defendant be summoned to answer my said charge, and be dealt with according to Law."

The Magistrate said that he would give his order on the following day.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE date of our first Calcutta Sky Race Meeting has been fixed for the 29th June, and though the ground is at present rather hard, going and riding is undoubtedly warm work, a number of gentlemen jockeys begin to fancy that they know the form of each horse or pony to about an ounce. The sooner the rains fall the better it will be for the condition of the course, which is at present very hard, as well as for the legs of some of the animals who have to take their exercise on it.

The Rangoon Races are over, and many of the vis

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

THERE has been very little active business doing to-day, the heavy rain having interfered with all movements in Produce, while the telegraphic advices from home are not such as to increase transaction in any branch.

The Bank of England return for the week exhibits an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 39 to 40 per cent., and on 3 months' bills the rate of discount in the open market has declined from 1⅛ to 1 per cent., although on 6 months' paper the quotation remains at 1⅛ per cent. Consols remain unaltered at 101, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan has recovered 3⅜ to 101, while 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper is ¼ lower at 72⅜ Bar Silver remains at 44⅞ per oz., but shipments, are advised of £40,000 for this port, and £30,000 to Calcutta, showing that remitters to this side have turned their attention to the metal again in default of Council drafts.

IN the Mincing Lane markets Linseed is reported dull with a partial decline of 3d. per quarter, while Poppy Seed *via* Canal is quoted 1s. per quarter lower.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet except for Surats, which Reuter says were steady, the sales being 500 bales out of a total of 8,000. Spot prices remain unchanged, but Americans to arrive were again 1-64d. lower. From New York no movement is reported either in ready Cotton or Futures.

Here, there has simply been no Cotton market to-day, dealers having been entirely occupied at their godowns. Nominally prices are unchanged. The receipts yesterday were as follows :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	4,271	1,220
Broach	345	99
Bengals	1,212	346
Berar	2,046	585
Khandeish	838	239
Barsee and Nuggur	1,609	460
Western and Madras	1,607	459
Compta and Dharwar	1,220	349
Total Day's Receipts	13,148	3,757
Total Receipts for 4 days (14th to 17th June)	72,329	20,666
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,440,978	1,268,852
Do. 1885	3,247,208	927,773

IN WHEAT also business is at a standstill owing to the rains. The tone so far as can be seen is steady, especially for Delhi, of which supplies are very limited, but there is nothing from home to induce buyers to pay current prices, which we quote as follows :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-1-0	per cent.
No. 1 do.	„ 3-15-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3-15-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0	„

IN SEEDS there is nothing whatever doing and prices are unchanged.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed.	Poppy Seed.	Groundnut.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	...	...	...	...	...	127
B.B. & C.I.Ry.	12,444	1,918	5,198	3	789	...
G. I. P. Ry.	22,701	2,718	...	897	1,026	1,733
Total	35,145	4,636	5,198	900	1,815	1,865
Total for 4 days	217,147	35,485	41,561	6,133	5,411	1,915

Total for 1886 since 1st Jan. 7,241,336 2,927,410 907,892 775,972 82,702 304,620
Do. 1885 5,871,775 4,035,814 1,084,282 990,647 ... ...

FREIGHTS remain quiet both for ready and forward. The s.s. St. Dunstan has been berthed for Marseilles, June-July loading, at 30s. and 2s. exchange. The market quotations are :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	„	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Open Charter	„	22s. 6d.
Havre	„	23s. 9d.
Dunkirk	„	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Antwerp	„	23s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	„	31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates, but with practically no bills offering, and the certainty that the export season is at an end a weaker feeling developed during the day, and at the close we quote a decline of 1-32d. per rupee in ready rates. Forward there is nothing at all doing as there are no sellers.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d. 13-32	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅜	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-16	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 9-16	„
Francs „ „	185¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and Fours ready are the turn easier at Rs. 97⅝. Fours-and-a-half are nominally unchanged at Rs. 101.

SHARES are steady, and occasionally Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 higher in Spinning and Weaving mills. Mofussil Press Co.'s shares are Rs. 2½ better at Rs. 445.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	222½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	680
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	662
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	..	1,010
Akola Press Co.	85	2,500	500	Rs.	50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.	175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	20	275
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	500xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co. Ld	500	200	200	Rs.	16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	..	197½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs.	60	960
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	..	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs.	150	2,025
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs.	45	650
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs.	35	403
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs.	40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs.	10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	..	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	..	445
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	..	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	..	137½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs.	30	525
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs.	75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs.	75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	..	25	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	..	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	..	115
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	..	360
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	..	745
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs.	22½	490
Bhowniggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	..	2
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	10	985
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs.	25	850d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs.	12½	680
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	..	660
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	..	670
City of Bombay Shares	599	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	965
Dharamsey S. & W. Co	2,000	2,000	2,000	..	..	90
Dhun Mills	1,900	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs.	25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	..	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	..	960
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs.	25	965
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	600	500	1,000	Rs.	45	480
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	688	1,000	500	Rs.	45	1,550
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs.	30	615
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14	5-7	407
Jawzee Bhaloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs.	25	1,155
Khandeish	760	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs.	5	157
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs.	125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	..	20	1,225
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	..	177½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	..	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	..	630
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	987½
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	967½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs.	35	1,345x
Soonderdas	600	1,000	1,000	..	..	770
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs.	12½	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	..	285
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	..	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,900	1,000	1,000	..	..	830
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	..	830

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	..	£154

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	5	10	190
	750	200	150	5	p.c.	145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	15	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	105	Rs.	20	178
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10	2-9p.c	47
Do. New issue	500		37	10	2-9p.c	47
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6	p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15	p.ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..		200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7	p.c.	129
Bombay & Burman Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	4,500	225		3,275
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	45		320
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5	p.ct.	102
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	..		22
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..		125
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½		114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re.	11	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..		12½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	..		...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs.	32	235
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs.	26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16	p.ct.	109
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½		40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9	p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..		100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½		109
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..		22
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	3	p. a.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	16	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs.	18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..		74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..		70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	1	1½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	..	90	1080xd
Tranker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs.	15	190
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12	p.c.	135
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15		215xd

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EYE-SIGHT.—Perfection of sight can only be obtained when each eye sees equally well. The great necessity and importance of a proper examination of the eyes is remarkably demonstrated by the very large percentage of persons whose eyes are not alike. Mofussil residents, to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test (price 2 annas).
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
In steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches, it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
1A Old Bond St., LONDON. | 3 & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
HAVE received the first consignment of the latest and most perfect,
IMITATION IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
such as were used in the last Handicap at Gattis. They are the best Imitation Ivory Balls ever produced, and in many respects superior to real Ivory.
Price for Billiard, Pool or Pyramid Balls, Rs. 10 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COLAH—June 18, at her residence, Girgaum Back-road, Bai Bachubai, widow of the late Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Colah. Funeral at 3 p.m. this day (Saturday.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURRELL—June 7, at Nattore, N B S Railway, the wife of W T Burrell, of a son.

DOUGLAS—June 8, at the F C Mission House, Bhandara, C P, the wife of the Rev John Douglas, M A, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—June 7, at Coocheela, Cachar, Samuel Smith, late of the Teesta Valley Tea Coy, Ld, Darjeeling, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

THE French have occupied the New Hebrides, and M. de Freycinet has renewed his assurances that an occupation of the islands is far from the thoughts of his Government. The circumstances are at least perplexing. Her Majesty's Government, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs says, are fully sensible of the gravity of the matter at issue, which probably means that they have discovered rather too late, that they have not been quite as attentive to Colonial opinion about it as they might have been. It is clear that they have lent a very willing ear to the request of France to be relieved from the self-denying ordinance by which the two Powers mutually undertook ten years ago to keep their hands off the New Hebrides. The statement that was made by Mr. Osborne Morgan in the House Commons last month made it pretty clear that the Government had been busily trying to meet the wishes of the French in the matter, if this could be done without detriment to the Australian colonists, and without awakening their dissatisfaction We do no injustice to the Government in thinking that their proceedings, as described by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, were highly encouraging to the French pretensions. "You shall have the islands," Her Majesty's Government seemed to say "if we can only make things right with the Colonies." Perhaps there was some ground for the belief that they had so "made things right." New Zealand did not object, nor did New South Wales. But Victoria did, and so did Queensland, and it is their excited objections, and not, we imagine, those of the Australian colonies as a whole, which have reached the ears of the Government at home. Whether or not there has been a breach of faith on the part of the French Government does not yet appear. But when a Government negotiates for the consent of another interested Power to its seizure of certain territory, and then lands troops and hoists its flag in the same territory, it is hard to accept an assurance that it has no political purpose in view, and that it means to respect the independence of the islands it is occupying.

THAT a failure of the ordinary rain-fall, a season's drought, and in consequence the partial failure of the water-supply in a large military station during the hot weather can be looked upon as an unmixed benefit is a strange thing to say. But it is true nevertheless. Mhow, the second largest military station garrisoned by the Bombay Army, has endured almost a water famine during the last few months, and inconvenient and troublesome as it has been, nobody in Mhow can regret it when the good fruit that has been brought forth in consequence is considered. The good fruit in this case is that the Government of India have sanctioned at last the carrying into execution of a scheme framed some nine years ago for bringing water into Mhow from the neighbouring hills. A large lake is to be formed by means of a bund some four miles out, the water brought in by pipes to a service reservoir at the highest point in Mhow, and from there the whole station and bazaar will be served in the ordinary way by mains down the leading thoroughfares and house connections, &c. That the water-supply at Mhow has just managed to hold out is due only to the energetic way in which the question was grappled with directly it became apparent that there was likely to be a scarcity. The garrison includes two Infantry regiments, a British Cavalry regiment, a battery of Horse Artillery, a heavy battery with 16 elephants and 300 bullocks, and a Transport Department with some 20 elephants and 300 mules. These animals number altogether some 600 Government horses, 36 elephants, 300 bullock and 300 mules—a very considerable factor in the consumption of water. The bazaar is very large, containing some twenty-two or twenty-three thousand persons. The whole of the water during the hot weather is obtained from wells—never very good—and most of them as a rule very low before the setting in of the rains. It was seen quite at the beginning of this hot weather that the wells could never hold out, and that if the strain of supplying so many animals was kept up the failure would be very early. The heavy battery with its large large number of animals was sent out to Mandoo, and from there to Dhar, where the supply of water was plentiful. The Cavalry were given a watering trough some three miles from their lines, some way outside cantonments, where there was a fairly good supply of water, and there they had to water once a day. The Horse Artillery had to take their horses twice a day outside cantonment limits, to a village where there were some good wells, which were deepened and improved. The Transport animals were nearly all moved out to a place on the edge of the ghats where by making a few bunds and troughs a fair water supply was obtained. For the supply of the troops and bazaar people in Mhow the existing wells were in some instances improved. Extra wells were dug in spots likely to yield water. Large water holes were dug in the bed of the river, and all wells were carefully allotted to different sections of the community, the quantity to be drawn from some of the wells, specially noted for their good drinking water, was limited, and of course very little water for garden purposes could be obtained. The consequence of all these precautions has been that no one has been really stinted of water and the supply has just held out, but it is quite evident that two years' short rain-fall would under existing circumstances render Mhow uninhabitable. The Government of India have recognized this fact, and have sanctioned the expenditure of six lakhs on the scheme drawn up some years ago.

At the time the scheme was framed the local Administration had just annexed the Abkari revenue, and a very considerable one, from the Mhow Cantonment, and it was generally understood that this money was to be eventually expended on the Mhow water-works. However the ruling powers of the Civil Administration in Central India did not consider the water-supply of a large military station of such importance as some other work still on hand, and so the money was not spent on the Mhow water scheme. Things have gone on in the usual manner until this hot weather, and now Mhow, having just escaped by good management a serious water famine, is to be given at last a proper supply. The bund will be some four or four-and-a-half miles from Mhow on the left of the Bombay Road, and will block up the exit of the water draining from some 3½ square miles of country, in which catchment area the river Gumbhir now takes its rise. This river will now be fed in the first instance from the water running over the waste weir. It is calculated that when the bund is completed, one year's average rainfall of thirty-two inches will fill the lake, and store a three years' supply of water for all Mhow, calculating at five gallons a head per day. In these calculations a very large margin for evaporation has been allowed—one-third—so the supply is not likely to be less than that estimated.

A good and constant supply of water will make a great deal of difference to Mhow, a station which, except in the rains, is barren and dusty to a degree. There is never water enough to water the roads or to keep the hedges in order, and a green bit of turf does not exist except in one favoured compound. But when the water is turned on everything will be very different, and dust and bare gardens will be a thing of the past. A proper water-supply is one of the most important military considerations, not only for the health and comfort of the troops, but from strategical considerations. The Mhow Fort, which has recently been improved at a very great expense (some three lakhs), has one well in the main work, and one in the out work or ravelin. The one in the Fort itself cannot be depended on; it is of enormous depth, and has run dry. Of all places, the forts which we occupy should have a good and plentful supply, as if it became necessary to use them for defensive purposes, they would be practically useless, unless well supplied with water. Kurrachee and Poona of our military stations alone have a good water-supply from a distance. Nusserabad was given one, and the work was finished, but the result was far from satisfactory. Mhow will we hope soon be among the number. The difference it will make to the station will be very nearly as great as that wrought in Kurrachee. One cannot but feel that the long delay from the time the scheme was thought out and recommended to the time of execution has been all false economy. Government have, we understand, decided to change the Cantonment interest only on three lakhs, as the other three lakhs may be considered as devoted to the troops. For the payment of interest and establishment some twenty thousand rupees a year will be paid by the Cantonment, a sum which we understand will be raised without any difficulty.

WE are glad to hear that the preliminary arrangements of the Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital are approaching completion, and that the first of July has been officially fixed for the commencement of operations—that is to say, for the reception of equine patients and the instruction of pupils in hippo pathology, veterinary medicine and surgery and all that relates to the diseases of cattle and the domestic animals generally. The large central bungalow on the grounds at Parel near the already occupied hospital buildings of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is almost ready for use. There will, at any rate, in a few days be a sufficient amount of accommodation available for the instructional operations of the first year, and by the time the first year's students are ready to enter upon the appropriate studies of the second year of the course the dissecting rooms, *post-mortem* house, and other arrangements for higher veterinary studies, will be ready. In the meantime, the stalls of the already occupied hospital are filled with patients. Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel has been appointed Superintendent of the new institution, and if all goes as well as is expected, the beneficial operations of the College will soon be felt, not only by the inhabitants of Bombay, but by the residents in Native States and the remoter stations of the Presidency. Apprehensions have been expressed that the situation of the hospital, namely, at such a distant and outlying district as Parel, will militate against its practical usefulness by making it difficult to send sick horses so far for treatment. But Mr. Steel has pointed out with much force that Parel is not farther from the heart of Bombay than the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, London, is from the West-End and City of London, or than the Alfort Veterinary College is from Paris. The heat of the climate will, of course, tell against the distance in Bombay to some extent, but it is anticipated that no difficulty will be found in keeping the "beds" of the new hospital sufficiently full to enable the College staff to give full "clinical" instruction in all the ordinary subjects of a complete veterinary course. It is satisfactory to hear that Mr. Steel is satisfied with the site and surroundings of the new institution, and confidently anticipates that in a few years the Bombay Veterinary College will be second to none among veterinary teaching institutions. The College starts with fifteen stipendiary studentships of Rs. 5 per mensem each and fifteen free-studentships. Possibly after some time it may be possible to open a class for gentlemen in a subject so useful and interesting.

THE installation at the Cathedral yesterday of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin in the archdeaconry of Bombay reminds us of the definitive retirement from the Ecclesiastical Establishment of an estimable clergyman whose merits have not been forgotten during the eighteen months that for reasons mainly of health he has spent on furlough in Europe. The Venerable Archdeacon Stead had passed a long and varied career in this Presidency, beginning it at Kurrachee in 1862, serving in turn at Sholapur, Belgaum, Poona, and Bombay, and in the capacity of Archdeacon and Commissary holding charge of the Diocese in 1878 and in 1884. He has left behind him a reputation for kindliness, for zeal in every good work that came in his way, and for the best characteristics of a courteous Christian gentleman. It was through physical disability alone that he failed of success as a preacher, for he is a singularly accurate and graceful classical scholar, and a man of wide reading and fine literary sensibilities. His theological attainments, too, are marked. Attentive observers of the matter of his sermons, which was always good, have credited him with having dipped pretty deeply into the writings of the Tubingen school, and though perhaps he never fell largely under their influence he may still be most accurately classed with the less liberalizing of the Broad Church clergy of his day. When the absence of the Bishop on two occasions laid upon him the charge of the Diocese, he acquitted himself of the trust with tact and ability. No one could come into relationship with him without respecting him highly, and those who know him intimately have always felt something more than respect for him. His successor in the archdeaconry has entered upon the office with stronger claims even than those of seniority. The playful truism which assigns to an archdeacon the performance of archidiaconal functions does less justice to the office than that other definition which describes him as *oculus episcopi*, and even that fails to render due account of the administrative labour which devolves upon him who fills it. No one can worthily fill it who is not a practical man of business, and there is little need to say that Archdeacon Sharpin has this amongst his many other qualifications for the post to which he was inducted yesterday. Nor does it tell against him—though it may have made him a man greatly to be feared—that he possesses in a happy degree the art of raising money for good works, as his success in ministering to the financial necessities of the Cathedral High School has conspicuously shown. No clergyman in the diocese is held in higher esteem, and no one could more appropriately fill the office than he.

THE High Court will soon have before it for trial a suit for the partition of ancestral property almost similar to that against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. In this instance, the son of a wealthy and well-known Khoja merchant, who has been living separately for some years past, sues his father for a partition; and an account is demanded of the father's dealings and transactions for a great number of years, on the ground that ancestral property was the only basis on which he has amassed his present wealth. The father, on the other hand, denies having ever received any ancestral property whatever, alleging that all his property has been self-acquired, and he charges the son with being a man of prodigal habits and with misappropriation of moneys. The case has been on the High Court board for a long time; and its approaching trial is looked forward to with much interest in native circles.

MR. ILBERT in particular, and the Government of India in general, deserve credit for the anxiety which they are showing to bring the new Bankruptcy Bill into harmony with commercial opinion. The Bill, as amended, has been submitted to the Chambers of Commerce for a new examination and for further suggestions upon the points in which it may be capable of improvement. The request that the Bill may be returned by the middle of August is taken to mean that the Government wish to pass it as soon as the Legislative Council assembles at Calcutta in the cold weather.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

AN ominous hush pervades the political atmosphere: the wild passions that lately rode on the storm winds of debate have for the moment concentrated themselves into an angry reserve: with bated breath each man strains his ear to catch the first whisper of the voice of the people.

***

Chamberlain is gone forth to do battle with the mighty champion of persuasion. What tremors rack his frame and relax his knees at sight of the invincible W. E. G. donning his oft-tried armour of all-convincing eloquence, comprehensive manifesto, and far-darting post-card, it is easier to imagine than describe. An expectant world, even as ancient Priam stood on the walls of Troy and held his fluttering breath to mark the onset of the rival heroes, stands trembling, stirred almost too deeply for words. Each champion has hurled his preliminary spear. "Local Self-Government, but a constitution," shouts Joseph. "Home Rule, Home Rule, Home Rule, oh! Constitution be shivered, *impavidum* [one] *ferient ruinæ*," re-echoes William, and the Boeotian ears of the sluggish monster Hodge, who holds the issues of this Titanic struggle in the hollow of his horny hand, catch in the far-off sounds of these exalted battle cries, the veiled promise of limitless free draughts of beer and petty ameliorations of a rustic existence.

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The stillness which presages the storm political has its counterpart in the stillness that presages the storm elemental. The "barra choop" is upon us; it is at present more "barra" than "choop," but each day as the clouds roll up and the breezes chop down my soul goes forth in more and more fervent gratitude to the inventor of that inimitable phrase. The weather obtrudes its commonplaces on me whether I wish or no at this season of the year, and as few people talk of anything else it ought to be interesting.

***

If the rain does not speedily begin [I did not write this on Thursday, be it understood,] several eminent authorities of my acquaintance predict a famine. This has occurred every year of the score or

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OCCUPATION OF THE NEW HEBRIDES BY THE FRENCH.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, JUNE 17.

News has been received here from New Caledonia that two French men-of-war, with troops and supplies on board, have reached the New Hebrides. The commander of the expedition immediately afterwards landed the troops and hoisted the French flag on the positions which they occupied in the islands.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 17.

There is a great excitement in the Colonies owing to the French having landed troops and hoisted their tri-colour at the New Hebrides.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons last night, the attention of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was drawn to the news, which was published relating to the occupation of the New Hebrides by French troops sent from Noumea.

Mr. Bryce said that M. Freycinet had renewed his former assurances. The French expedition which had left New Caledonia for the New Hebrides was intended for the protection of French subjects from natives who had frequently massacred Europeans, and M. Freycinet had given assurances that the French Government would respect the independence of the New Hebrides, and consequently the expedition had no political object.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France, has been instructed to call the attention of M. Freycinet to the hoisting of the French flag at New Hebrides, and the great excitement which is prevailing in the Australian Colonies in consequence thereof.

Her Majesty's Warship Undine has proceeded to New Hebrides, and the commander of the vessel has been ordered to report immediately to Government regarding the doings of the French in that region.

In conclusion, Mr. Bryce said that Her Majesty's Government was fully sensible of the gravity of the matter at issue.

THE MIDLOTHIAN CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Gladstone has left England for Edinburgh, where he reached yesterday, and his reception there and at every place of stoppage on his route, was most enthusiastic.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The day on which the Grand Review to be held at Aldershot, to which the Indians and Colonials have been invited, has been altered by the authorities to 2nd July.

The Review will take place in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

CAPTAIN DUNSFORD KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JUNE 17.

Captain W. G. Dunsford, B. I., and Lieutenant Wynard, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, with 20 men of the Liverpool Regiment, and 20 men of the Bombay Infantry, attacked 100 rebels entrenched 5 miles from Salen, driving them out, and attacking another position held by 5,000 men. In the second attack, Captain Dunsford was shot through the head, and died an hour afterwards. Three men of the Liverpool Regiment were dangerously wounded, and two sepoys slightly. The enemy's loss is unknown.

Major Gordon, with two guns of the Mountain Battery, 25 men of the Liverpool Regiment and 40 sepoys, with Mounted Infantry and Sappers, was sent from Minbo to reinforce Mr. Phayre's party at Padeng and Naph. No report has been received as yet, June 12.

Lieut Luggin, 21st M. I., with 25 men of the Welsh Fusiliers, 100 men of the 21st M. I., 8 Lancers, and 64 police, under Mr. Cummings and Cols. Greedys and Grienllier, accompanied by a Civil Officer, Mr. Porter, attacked a large body of dacoits at Thyzay, 12 miles north-west of Yeu. They caught the dacoits plundering and firing the village, and drove them out, pursuing them for two miles, the villagers also joining in the pursuit.

92 rebels were were killed, including 4 Bohs, and 21 were taken prisoners, including 5 Bohs. A number of muskets, 2 Jingals, and 4 standards were captured.

The dacoits were estimated at 3,000.

No casualties on our side.

On the 10th and 12th, Lieutenant Clay and a small party while marching were attacked by dacoits, whom they easily drove off.

A night attack was made by the dacoits on Lieutenant Hodson's party of the 23rd W. L. I., near Alon.

The attack was repulsed, but six or eight sepoys were wounded.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JANAKTAL, JUNE 18.

Maharaja Scindia's health is in a most precarious condition. He returned to his capital from Cawnpore on the 15th instant. Colonel Bannerman called upon him yesterday evening, and in consultation with Mr. Ganpat Rao, assured the Maharaja of the compliance of the request he had made to the Government of India for maintaining the existing arrangement intact.

The news of Maharaja Holkar's death was received here with great regret.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 18.

A meeting of about 7,000 inhabitants was held in the Tankshal last night, to protest against the present system of drainage and water-works. Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I., presided. The European and all other communities were represented. Rao Bahadur Runchorlal's proposals for sewerage waterworks and house tax were condemned. A special committee was appointed to address the Government and the Municipality on the subject.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Mr. Brett, C. S., is appointed Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Wilkins.

The services of Messrs. Stack, Ritchie, and Parish, of the Police, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Surgeon Bomford are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Furloughs:—Captain Jerome, R.E., and Surgeon-Major Maloney, six months.

Major Shepherd and Captain Cather, R. E., are appointed to the Staff of the Field Force in Upper Burma.

Major W. Halkett is appointed Brigade Major, *vice* Major W. Ellis.

Surgeon Palch officiates in the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Brigade Surgeon Riddle, transferred to Suakim.

Surgeon Biggar is appointed Medical Officer of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Surgeon Hancock, transferred to the 5th Bengal Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Surgeon-Major Castella, appointed Medical Storekeeper, Meean Meer.

Lieutenant Burton, Somersetshire Regiment, is appointed Wing Officer to the 16th Madras Infantry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here last evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18.

Mail steamer Nepaul from Calcutta, and Deccan from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 5¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101
4½ „ French Rentes	110¾
Bar Silver	44
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ „ „	72⅝

Arrivals—Kildare, Cousins and Arbib.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £20,500,000; increase £200,000; public deposits, £6,000,000; increase £200,000; other deposits, £23,200,000; unchanged; other securities, £20,700,000; decrease, £100,000 notes and gold, £11,700,000; increase, £600,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

It has been arranged between the Nizam's Government and the Residency, that the Berar surplus will, in future, be paid into the Bank of Bombay, in Bombay, to the credit of this Government. By this means about half a lakh of rupees will be saved annually, as formerly the money was paid at Hyderabad at the Government rate of exchange, while now such part of the surplus paid at Bombay, as may be required at Hyderabad, will remitted by bills at the market rate of the day. The new arrangement will also prove a convenience to the Berar Administration. The surplus for the year ending March last amounts to 15 lakhs, and it is intended to utilize this sum, or such portion of it as may be required, in meeting the interest charges of the State Railway.

An idea would seem to be abroad that Hyderabad is a promising field for the flour mill industry. No less than six applications for permission to establish such mills are now before Government—all, strange to say, by Bombay folk.

A notorious dacoit named Mardan Singh, who has taken a most conspicuous part in the perpetration of various violent crimes in British and Gwalior territories, has at last been apprehended by the Gwalior Durbar troops after a sharp encounter. Sir Lepel Griffin, on hearing of the capture, sent a congratulatory telegram to Sir Ganpat Rao for the zeal and energy he has exercised in the prevention and detection of crime.

The Tibet Mission has not yet started, but reassuring news regarding the attitude of the Tibetan and Chinese authorities has been received. It would seem, now that the real character of the Mission is known, no opposition is likely to be offered to Mr. Macaulay's journey to Lhassa.

The cost of the Tibet Mission will be charged to the Political Department, the Military Department ultimately bearing all expenses ordinarily provided for in the Military Budget.

A telegram from the Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Cashmere stigmatises a recent statement in the Allahabad paper about State affairs at Jummu as a "gross misrepresentation." The telegram adds:—"The story related about the differences between the Maharaja and his brothers is perfectly untrue. The princes are on the best of terms with the Maharaja, and are carrying on their respective duties as usual. No such scene as that described as having happened in open Durbar ever took place. The apprehension of riot and popular discontent, and the Howda incident, are purely imaginary. Jummu is as tranquil as ever. Daviditta owes his post as head of the Stable to the favour of the late Maharaja, which he enjoyed till his Highness's death. That the Chief Judge of the Jummu Sudder Adalut ever refused to obey the orders of Prince Amor Singh is a perfect myth. The introduction of reforms necessarily excites opposition, and such communications should be received by the public with caution."

The Indian Engineer publishes drawings of the Gundack Bridge, which, next to the Hooghly Bridge, is the most important work of its class now in progress in the Bengal Presidency. The crossing selected is about a mile from the junction of the Gundack with the Ganges, and is in the immediate vicinity of Sonepur, so well known for its great annual cattle fair. When completed, the bridge will consist of 8 spans of 250 feet, the piers being built each on two wells 22 feet diameter sunk into the clay of the river-bed. The foundations vary in depth from 40 to 110 feet. The west approach is an arched viaduct, rather more than half a mile long, which passes through the ground occupied by the Sonepur fair. The girders will be of steel of the modified Whipple-Murphy type, 26 feet deep, carrying the railway on the bottom boom, and weighing about 320 tons per span. They will be built in position on timber stagings, partly carried on piles and partly set up on the dry river bed. Considerable advantage in the shape of increased traffic may be expected to accrue to the Tirhoot and the Bengal and North-Western Railways, between which the bridge will form a connecting link; while the North Ganges system of narrow-gauge railways will, on its opening, become continuous from Nepalgange in the north-west to the Kosi river—a distance of 450 miles.

According to the Lahore paper, the recent examinations held by the Punjab University are to furnish at least two interesting cases for the law courts. "One young gentleman seems to have passed the Middle School Examination under some one else's name, having passed on a previous occasion in his own. This, of course, may be nothing more than a gratifying proof that Sir Charles Aitchison's educational policy is bearing good fruit, and that students will go up and pass examinations two or three times over for the mere pleasure of the thing. Or the candidate may have been animated by less creditable motives. There is another case, in which a student will be charged with sending a representative to be examined instead of going himself—a proceeding which certainly shows no zeal for education."

The Lahore Central Museum continues to be increasingly popular among Punjabis. Last year the total attendance was just under a quarter of a million—being some fifteen thousand in excess of the total for the year 1884. Mr. J. L. Kipling, the Curator, in his annual report says that the highest daily attendance was on the Mohurrum, when 3,747 visitors were admitted. On ordinary days the average attendance is close upon seven hundred. Previous Museum Reports have touched upon the sin of shoe-stealing; but it would seem now as if the sightseer had reformed altogether, for Mr. Kipling states that there were no offences of any kind to be reported. Of the additions made to the collection, the more important are a sculptured image four feet high, unearthed in the Amritsar district; some interesting specimens of Hindu sculptures from Nurpur, Kangra; and a red sandstone altar from Muttra. The Curator seems to have made an attempt to beautify an altogether unlovely building by clearing away "the somewhat fantastic wooden cresting along the ridge of the roof," as well as removing certain fantastic wooden finials from the turrets. "The results," remarks the local papers, "is that the Museum does not look quite so objectionable as before; but, as Mr. Kipling says, no patching of any kind can make the present building suitable to its purpose."

Attention has recently been called in our columns to the successes obtained by Mr. Northcott, of Rochester House, Ealing, in preparing pupils for the Woolwich and Sandhurst examinations. Mr. Northcote lays stress upon the fact that during the past two years he has passed forty-four pupils for the final examinations, with only five failures. A large percentage of his pupils have qualified for military service in India, where Mr. Northcott is well known.

The great heat of the last few days in the plains has climbed even to the Himalayas. In Simla the highest temperature registered during six years was recorded on Sunday last, *viz.*, 89·2°. The absolutely highest ever recorded was in May 1879, when the thermometer showed 94·4 in the shade.

When the news of Mr. Phayre's death reached Minboo, 100 British and native troops with mountain guns were despatched to cover the retirement of the police and sepoys, and also to punish Boh Shway. Boh Shway, it appears, had recently offered to surrender himself, but Mr. Phayre could not recommend him for pardon; and his brother having been executed he recommenced active operations. The want of cavalry or mounted infantry is said to be sadly felt, as the Burmans will inevitably take to the jungle once any considerable force threatens them. The death of Mr. Phayre may have a bad effect in the Minhla district, as his personal influence was very great among the country people. Troops are being sent up from Thayetmyo to assist the Minboo column.

The annual meeting of the Geographical Society reminds us that there is still a large part of the world which stands in need of being discovered. There is Equatorial Africa, of course, and the "White North," which holds the bones of too many intrepid explorers. The Dark Continent, however, is yielding its secrets rapidly; and as for the far north, it is clear that there are no more secrets there worth the enormous sacrifices and ghastly sufferings endured by all Arctic voyagers, and experienced in full measure by Major Greely, who receives the Geographical Society's medal for the year. A more important region remains. Central Asia is in great part unknown, though English and Russian explorers are rapidly opening it to Western science. Perhaps it is not entirely zeal for knowledge which inspires these adventurous Russian colonels and enterprising agents of the Indian Government. The results, however, as Lord Lorne showed in his interesting address, of the rivalry of the two great Asiatic Powers have been altogether favourable for the scientific geographer, whatever they may have been for the politician and the taxpayer.

A young Indian rhinoceros (*R. indicus*) is now on exhibition at the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta. It was caught three years ago in the Terai jungles bordering on the Kuch Behar State, and is now supposed to be about five years old. Its ultimate destination is the Zoological Society's Garden, London, as a gift of his Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar. The animal is wonderfully tame.

It is stated that a new oil well has been discovered in Pennsylvania, the flow being at the rate of 5,000 barrels per day.

A period of great heat in Germany has been followed by a series of severe thunder-storms. Immense damage has been done, especially in West Germany, several lives being lost. At Wetzlar, a water-spout completely destroyed the engine-room at the railway station, and in Thuringia and Saxony the water rose so rapidly that some persons were drowned and several hundred cattle destroyed. In the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg the storm lasted five hours, causing enormous damage and killing two persons. In the Rhine Valley, especially around Bingen, the vineyards have suffered severely. The total loss in the vineyards alone is estimated at £40,000.

At a Cabinet Council held in Paris on May 27, the text of a Bill in regard to the Orleans princes was drawn up. The measure contains two articles. The first gives the Minister of the Interior the right of prohibiting the stay on French territory of members of former French reigning families. The second article decrees the penalties to be imposed by the Correctional Tribunal in the event of the prohibition being infringed, the maximum to be five years' imprisonment. The prohibition will be notified by the decree of the Minister of the Interior. The Government will demand urgency for the measure, and will intimate its readiness to give it immediate effect.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hodnett, of the Dorsets, now at Aden, would have had to retire under the age clause on the 26th of April had not Lieutenant-Colonel Wynen opportunely retired a few days previously, thus giving him a fresh lease of life for five years. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodnett joins the first battalion in Egypt. The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Wynen rather alters the position of Colonel Gossett, of the same regiment, who may now come in for the command of either the first battalion or the second, and will possibly prefer to wait for that of the latter, having served for nearly 30 years in the old 54th.

The order for withdrawing the military from Surat has been countermanded, and the detachment at present there will continue on duty until further orders.

It is stated that a graduated scale of retiring pensions to uncovenanted officers, recently prepared by the Government of India as the result of a representation made by the members of the Uncovenanted Service a few years ago, has been submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration and sanction.

GAIETY THEATRE.

This evening the Juvenile Opera Company conclude their stay at the Gaiety Theatre, and a benefit performance in honour of Mr. H. Stanley will be given on the occasion. The programme will be a special one, and will introduce the leading members of the company in the character of variety entertainers. Mr. Stanley will take part and will contribute "The Death of Stonewall Jackson," and "The Watch on the Rhine" amongst other things. The latter song will be one of several included in a national medley. The company have taken such pains during their visit and have won such favour that their manager, to whom the organization owes its success, deserves a bumper house.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, June 18:—The storm centre moved north-westward to Mirzapur. Winds strong over the storm area, Fasle Point and Saugor Island. The rainfall heavy in North-Western Bengal and adjacent parts of the North-Western Provinces. The barometer has fallen quickly at Allahabad, Benares and Hazaribagh, and has risen in the rest of North-Western India. It has fallen slowly in the Central Indian plateau and a large portion of the Peninsula. South-east winds prevail in Rajputana and most places in the Punjab. The skies are thickly clouded in Eastern Punjab. Northerly winds in Central India; north-west to west in the rest of the Central Indian plateau; west to south-west in the Peninsula; strong on the Bombay Coast. Very heavy rain in the Bombay station. The temperature has fallen quickly in the Upper Provinces and Central India, and has risen generally elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Bombay, 13½ inches; Belgaum, 4 inches; Gya, Burdwan, and Satara, 3 inches; Allahabad, Benares, Dacca, Patna Mirzapur, Ratnagiri, Hazaribagh Gya, and Poona, 1 to 2 inches. Previously:—Hazaribagh and Calicut, 2½ inches; Darjeeling and Bombay, 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	3	29	5	71	7	4	5	80
June 17, Thursday	6	8	.....		.....		.....	
June 18 Friday	..	..	11	70	10	31	11	6
Total	9	37	17	41	17	28	16	86
Corresponding date last year	2	19	2	16	2	76	2	57

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 18, 1886.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·479	93·5	WSW	25	0·00
Surat	·527	70·5	NW	Light	0·00
Bombay	·580	78·5	WNW	20	13·66
Ratnagherry	·589	83·3	WSW	32	1·81
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore	·738	83·9	SW	10	0·10
Calicut	·793	80·7	W	23	0·28
Cochin	·807	84·9	WSW	Mod.	0·02
Masulipatam	·556	89·2	WNW	18	0·00
Madras	·665	83·3	WSW	11	0·00
Negapatam	·707	90·8	W	4	0·00

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THE LATE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

As we briefly announced yesterday, Maharajah Tukaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., of Indore, has at last succumbed to his malady. He died on Thursday, after ruling over the Indore territory for forty-two years. Since the days of the Mutiny there are perhaps no two names of Indian princes which have become as familiar to Englishmen in England and India as those of Holkar and Sindhia. Their loyalty and personal bearing in times of danger have been justified beyond a shadow of doubt. No important questions affecting Native States, whether relating to their armies, their internal government, the settlement of their boundaries, their relations with their feudal barons and ryots, have been settled by the British Government without knowing something of the views of these important princes. They formed connecting links between the old and the younger generation represented at the present by the boy Princes and Chiefs who rule Native States, but who have yet to make their mark upon the history of their time. Tukaji Rao Holkar enjoyed, and most deservedly enjoyed, the reputation of being one of the shrewdest, the ablest, and the most successful among the Native Princes of India. Few amongst them, it seems to us, have shown a keener, more personal, or more direct interest in the government of their States. Tukaji Rao Holkar had been raised from an obscure position to the sovereign honours of a renowned princely house. He succeeded to the inheritance of rich and far-spreading territories, which, in default of heirs, had virtually lapsed to the Paramount Power. By his life and career, however, he fully justified the selection of our Government. It has scarcely been our fortune to witness among the princely houses of India a ruler who was at once a clever diplomatist, a sound financier, a dexterous politician, and a consummate statesman. He gave abundant proofs of the fact that he possessed more than an ordinary share of worldly wisdom. His personal qualities had placed him above the level of ordinary native princes. He seldom forgot that it was to the British Government that he owed his elevation to the Indore *gadi*. His predecessor, Khandi Rao Holkar, died at early age of fifteen, after a rule not extending over three months. Khandi Rao was unmarried, and there was no one possessed of any legal right to succeed him. The nomination of a successor, or otherwise of maintaining the integrity of the State, rested with the British Government. Sir Claude Wade, then Resident at Indore, wrote to the Government of India that "the measure of assuming the government of the country ourselves would, in my humble opinion, be unpopular and attended with considerable risk to the existence of tranquillity." Accordingly, the course which was considered likely to give general satisfaction was for the British Government, as Paramount Power, to select a fit successor. Their choice fell upon the younger of the two sons of Rhao Holkar, named Mulhar Rao, then a boy of ten years, with a fine, good, clear countenance. He was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th June 1844 by Sir Robert Hamilton, then Resident at Indore, under the title of Tukaji Rao Holkar. The government of the State, however, was conducted by a Council of Regency, the same that managed the affairs during the minority of his predecessor. The growing intelligence of the young Maharajah, his business habits, and the strong desire he manifested to become fully acquainted with public affairs were matters of great satisfaction to the members of the Regency, and enabled them to entrust important duties to his care. Every draft on the treasury required his signature. This led him to enquire into the history of each draft, and put an efficient check upon reckless expenditure incurred by subordinate officers. These matters were reported to the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, who was so pleased with the Maharaja's conduct as to address letters to himself and to the Ma-Sahiba, the Dowager Rani, expressing his satisfaction. In 1851-52 the Maharajah set out on a grand tour to Upper India to complete his education. He visited Agra, Delhi, Hardwar, Rurki, Jeypore and other places of interest. Shortly after his return from this tour, Tukaji Rao Holkar attained his majority, and the Government of India announced their desire of entrusting him with the sole management of the State. In pursuance of this desire, a Durbar, at which all guaranteed thakurs and great landholders were invited to be present, was held on the 8th March 1852. The formal ceremonies having been gone through, the Resident, Sir Robert Hamilton, who took the deepest interest in the young Maharajah, produced the Governor-General's letter, and placing it in the Maharajah's hands, remarked that it gave him great pleasure to notify that the Governor-General had considered His Highness fit to undertake the high duties and responsibilities as ruler of the great inheritance to which he had been called, and he confidently hoped that His Highness would maintain the high character he had already won. In 1853 Holkar undertook a second tour to Bombay, Poona, and other places in the Deccan.

On the breaking out of the Mutiny in 1857, Holkar's military establishment consisted of troops which were scattered all over his country. They were miserably equipped. His arsenal and magazine were almost empty. The Resident at his Court was Colonel, afterwards Sir Henry, Durand. For some reason or other the feeling between the Resident and Holkar was not of the best. The Durbar sought the help of the British Agent for supplies. The Agent wrote to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, for a thousand fusils. But while writing a telegram to Lord Elphinstone, Colonel Durand was surprised to find that among the guns which were roaring out their menaces were some belonging to Holkar's Artillery, which had been brought down at his own request for the defence of the Residency and the treasure. Before the expected succour from Bombay could arrive, Colonel Durand decided to collect his men and to fly from Indore. He succeeded, though not without difficulty, in leaving the women and children at Sehore. After leaving them there, he hastened to Asirgurh, to direct the movement of the column advancing from Bombay to restore order in Central India. With the prompt arrival of this column Dhar was soon taken, and Neemuch was relieved after two skirmishes at Mandessor. For the mutinous conduct of his troops, Holkar was not held responsible. Lord Elphinstone, moreover, thought that Durand had hastily condemned Holkar, and by his flight from Indore, had led the world to suppose that either the Maharajah was a traitor, or that the British Agent had fled without good cause from Indore. Sir Henry Durand's argument proceeded on the opinion that a native Prince is answerable for the conduct of his troops. "After long and most deliberate consideration," says the historian of the Sepoy War, "of all the circumstances of Holkar's conduct, in that first week of July, I cannot resist the conviction, that he was thoroughly true to the British Government." In a letter to Colonel Durand also, Lord Elphinstone wrote: "I am led to believe that your still entertain doubts of Holkar. All that has happened during your absence from Indore tends to acquit him of having been a party to the attack on the Residency. Indeed, if he had been ill-disposed towards us, the whole country would have risen. All the smaller Chiefs seem to take their cue from him; and even to the borders of Guzarat, the effects of his conduct would have been apparent. . . . This comes to me from too many sources to admit of a doubt. . . . Let me, therefore, beg you not to harbour any prejudices against Holkar, to whom I cannot but think that we are very much indebted for the preservation of the peace in Malwa, and also in Guzarat." But the prejudice entertained against Holkar in the highest quarters of the Supreme Government was never overcome. He remained under a cloud of suspicion. He was indeed made a Grand Commander of the Star of India and a Councillor of the Empire, but that which native Princes most covet as the highest honour, namely—a grant of territory—was withheld from him though granted to Sindhia. This he felt as a great slight. He brought the subject before the Government of India as opportunity presented. The last we heard of it was during the period of the late Viceroy. He was of course, granted the right of adoption by Sanad in 1862.

In 1865 he ceded free of charge all lands required for railway purposes, with civil and criminal jurisdiction over them, short of absolute sovereignty, to the British Government; but he did not stop there. With true Marwari instinct he offered to lend the Government of India a crore of rupees at 4½ per cent. interest for constructing the Holkar State Railway, the loan to be for 101 years, and to stand in the name of Maharajah Holkar, his heirs and successors. In 1865, the Maharajah was occupied with a land settlement in his State. One prominent feature of this settlement was the denial of the cultivator's possession of beneficiary and hereditary rights in the land, and the assertion of the State's right to deal with the tenure and the revenue as it liked. The enhancement of rates which the settlement made on this principle led to a sudden and heavy. Lands transferred by the Government of India in 1861 to Holkar, and valued at Rs. 28,000 per annum, were assessed by him at Rs. 1,00,000. When questioned on the propriety of this enhancement by General Daly, Holkar characteristically remarked to the Resident:—"It was the abruptness of the rise, and not its injustice, which caused the outcry amongst the people. Perhaps I erred in going to the extreme at one spring, but there was no reason for leaving so important a question in neglect, and it was better I should bear the burden of adjustment than leave it to my children. You hear and think much of my unpopularity, that is a thing not worth thinking about. No rule is popular. Yours is not; and I know of none that is." The relations between the Durbars and the Thakurs, who were in many cases the offshoots of the best Rajput houses, were such as to give rise to much discontent among these barons.

In 1872, the Maharajah brought about a change in the administrative machinery by the appointment of Sir T. Madhava Rao as Dewan or Prime Minister. Till this period His Highness's rule was strictly autocratic. He was the sole and supreme legislative and judicial authority. He made his own laws and enforced them at his convenience. There was the semblance of a Council of Ministers, but it was more a channel through which communications passed between His Highness and his subjects. It carried no definite authority with it. Since Sir T. Madhava Rao's appointment, the mode of conducting State business, as described by him in his Report for 1873-74, was this:—"Replies are prepared and brought to Sir Madhava Rao for his signature, they being previously tested by the particular minister to whose department they appertain. Important matters are brought up for consideration and especial instructions. Where any matters of special gravity or difficulty require to be dealt with, all or most of the ministers are invited to discuss and deliberate. Thus a principle of individual and collective responsibility is maintained." Matters of routine were not referred to His Highness the Maharajah, but all cases involving additional expenditure, or usual circumstances in relation to the British Agency, or those in which capital or life punishment were concerned were referred to His Highness for orders. The Revenue Department was under the direct control of His Highness. In 1869, the Maharajah established a cotton mill; its success after a time led to the establishment of a second cotton mill. Both the mills work profitably. The cotton used is chiefly grown in Malwa and Nimar. The mills contribute largely to the private income of His Highness.

Lord Northbrook was the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India who visited Malwa, in November 1875. After this the Maharajah went to Calcutta to be present at the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Prince also visited Malwa in March 1876. His Highness was raised to the dignity of a Counsellor of the Empress at the Imperial Assemblage in 1877, and was granted, as a personal distinction, a salute of 21 guns, 19 guns being the salute attached to his Chiefship. The Maharajah also got a banner and a medal as memorials of the ceremonial in which he took a part.

Holkar leaves behind him two sons, the eldest of whom, Sivaji Rao Holkar, otherwise called, Bala Saheb, the heir-apparent, succeeds him as ruler of Indore. Unfortunately the relations between the father and the son were not of the happiest, and Bala Saheb was not entrusted with any work of administration during the late Maharajah's lifetime. But he seems to possess a fair knowledge of English, having had the benefit of a good training in it under the late Mr. Aberigh-Mackay. It is to be hoped that the young Maharajah will profit by the experience of life he had while not under the special graces of his father.

One of the most important, and certainly the most freely discussed incidents in Holkar's life, was the rising of a portion of his troops against us in the Mutiny. Mr. Durand, in his Life of Sir Henry Durand, gives a full account of the affair, and although he is by no means a friendly witness, it may be of some interest to quote what he has to say on the subject. Having described the circumstances of the outbreak, Mr. Durand goes on to say:—

> The inference naturally drawn from all this was that Holkar had turned against us, and this inference was strengthened by certain circumstances which until then had not been allowed to discredit him. Before the 1st of July it had been reported that he was in constant communication with the disaffected party in Gwalior; that he had received and entertained a messenger from the Mahomedan Emperor at Delhi; and that he was intriguing with the Mhow troops. My father was therefore led to believe that Holkar had declared against us, and to this view he gave open expression. But in the meantime Holkar, as I have said, had been doing his best to show that he was innocent of the treachery imputed to him. It is not easy to ascertain from the conflicting accounts which have been given upon this point what his behaviour was immediately, after the outbreak, or what services he rendered, but there was no doubt of his anxiety to stand fair with the British Government and to repudiate all responsibility for the action of his troops. In this sense he wrote to my father and to Lord Elphinstone. My father received his assurances with the necessary caution. He informed the Maharaja that the Governor-General would doubtless be gratified with his Highness's proceedings after the outbreak; but he pointed out that native chiefs must *prima facie* be held responsible for the conduct of their troops, and courteously requested the Maharaja to submit any observations he might wish to make with regard to certain points connected with the insurrection; particularly with regard to his silence during the cannonade, his despatch of guns to the rear of the Residency before the attack, and the fact that he had retained some of the mutineers in his service, and supplied carriage and provisions to others who had marched northwards. Holkar replied that the confusion during the attack had been too great to allow of any communication being made, and that the moment he learnt what had happened he prepared to start for the Residency, but was stopped by the news that all was over. With regard to the troops, he said, he was powerless to punish or control, having no one on whom he could rely. It was true that he had supplied carriage and provisions to the mutineers who marched north, but they were plundering the city, and this was his only chance of getting rid of them. As to the guns, they had been sent to Mahesur, south of Mhow, in anticipation of disturbances below the Nerbudda, and the smallness of their escort showed that they were not meant for offensive purposes.
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> This explanation was received by my father with every disposition to give Holkar a full opportunity of clearing himself, and it was forwarded to the Government of India with a letter which reviewed the circumstances in a manner far from unfavourable. My father observed that before the rising, Holkar had candidly expressed mistrust of his troops; that a marked distinction was to be drawn between the Maharaja and his durbar; that whatever might be thought of the conduct of those about him, there could be no doubt of his Highness's anxiety to separate his own name and fame from the guilt of participation in the rising; and that in his case the plea of helplessness was certainly not a mere excuse his only means of saving Indore from the prolonged stay of the revolted soldiery being to find them supplies and facilitate their departure. As to the guns, it was observed that there had been no concealment about their despatch, and that some time before the rising, the durbar vakeel had talked of sending guns to Mahesur. My father added that the Maharaja proposed appointing a commission for the trial of the guilty at Indore, but that this measure seemed useless, for Holkar could not enforce its sentences even should they be honest, against armed bands who had set at defiance alike the authority of their own sovereign and that of the supreme government. This letter was accompanied by one to Lord Canning, in which my father wrote: "Personally I am disposed, to think Holkar sincere." Pending the receipt of orders upon these communications my father continued to treat the Maharaja with friendliness, but he declined to commit himself to any act which might seem to anticipate the decision of Government upon the question of his Highness's responsibility.
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> In the meantime, however, others had not been so judicious. After the outbreak at Mhow, Captain Hungerford of the artillery had assumed command of the fort. The mutineers had retired unmolested in the darkness. In spite of the fact that incendiary fires had been blazing in the cantonment from sunset until 10 o'clock on the night of the 1st of July, and that a rise was momentarily expected, Hungerford had made no preparations for rapid action. Until then the artillery horses had been kept at night ready harnessed but on the 1st they were tired by their movement towards Indore, and the precaution was set aside. When the rise came therefore Hungerford was not ready to meet it. The battery turned out eventually but too late to do any good. Colonel Platt, and his adjutant, Fagan, who went on in advance, were shot down, and when the guns arrived, there was no enemy to be seen. A few round shot were fired at the Native lines on the chance of somebody being in them, and the battery returned to the fort. Next day there was not a sepoy in sight, dead or alive, and for the time Mhow was safe. It was, however, perfectly clear that if any enemy should come up, Hungerford might find himself in difficulties, and that at the utmost he could only cling to the walls of the fort, for he had no supports of any kind, and his battery was, moreover, immediately crippled by the defection of its native drivers. Under these circumstances the prospect of an advance on the part of Holkar's troops was disquieting; and so Hungerford felt it. Believing himself to be "threatened by an attack from the Raja of Indore," Hungerford therefore wrote to his Highness pointing out that Holkar's interests lay on our side, and expressing his confidence that Holkar was not blind to the fact. It need hardly be said that the answer was satisfactory. Holkar had not openly thrown in his lot against us; and therefore, whether he were in fact loyal or disloyal, it was clearly to his advantage to anticipate a deliberate review of the circumstances attending the insurrection. He assured Hungerford that he had never dreamt of deviating from the path of friendship, and that he was ready to do anything to prove his devotion. Hungerford was, of course, ignorant of all that had passed at Indore, and of the many suspicious circumstances connected with the attack on the Residency; and, altogether, he was in as bad a position as he possibly could be in, to judge of Holkar's loyalty. But he did not see the indiscreetness of committing himself to an opinion which he was not qualified to form. Assuming Holkar's loyalty from Holkar's assurances and behaviour after the outbreak, and relieved from apprehension by the success of his diplomatic effort, he "took political charge," and wrote asserting the Maharaja's innocence to Lord Elphinstone at Bombay. I have already shown what my father was doing in the meantime—upholding the line of the Nerbudda, and forcing up Woodburn's column. But he had not devoted himself to any lengthy exposition of his views on the comparatively unimportant question of Holkar's loyalty; and the protestations of the Maharaja, backed by the advocacy of the Mhow officers, were accepted by Lord Elphinstone at Bombay and Lord Canning at Calcutta. I have no wish to assert, or to imply, that Holkar was guilty; but, under the circumstances attending the attack on the Residency, it was injudicious on the part of the officers in cantonments to assume his innocence without further enquiry; and the dangerous nature of the precedent thus created was afterwards fully recognised.

dency there was revealed a deep and dangerous significance in Mr. Crole's phraseology which, to the humbler mind, will ever remain a hidden secret. It was proposed by Mr. Garstin, seconded by Mr. Grant-Duff, and carried *nem. con.* that Mr. Crole had been guilty of "grossly insubordinate," language! Forsooth the very apotheosis of nonsense! Yes, so it is. The Board are silly enough: but the Government are sillier. Mr. Garstin was content to dub his enemy's conduct "grossly insubordinate." Mr. Grant-Duff—or was it Mr. Sullivan?—out Herods Herod, and convicts Mr. Crole of "gross *intentional* insubordination." Was insubordination ever unintentional? Was Mr. Grant-Duff ever wise? These are not conundrums. I am not in a mood for riddles. I was not when I read the latest epistolary folly of our Governor; yet I sang a couple of staves from *La Fille de Madame Angot*, and took a refreshful header into a bath.

"full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene
With beaded bubbles winking at the brim."

And I am alive! Alas! that mine should be repugnant pen to chronicle for wise men's reading the unwisdom of fools. But the task has to be done, or we should never cleanse the Augean stables of poor Madras. Read—

On the 9th December 1885 the Board addressed to the Government a "Resolution" of six paragraphs. The last—and only pertinent one—runs thus:—

6. "The Board regret to be obliged to draw the attention of Government to the grossly insubordinate tone of Mr. Crole's fifth paragraph, the language of which the Board can *only interpret* (the italics are mine,) *as an insinuation that the 'reflections' on himself to which he refers were drafted by the Board's Acting Sub-Secretary and communicated to him without the knowledge of its members.*"

And this is the nineteenth century, and by men who trace their pedigree from Haileybury! These are the gentlemen who eventually become "Honourables," and draw five thousand a month for five years—a Member of Council has never been known to die in office—and who frame codes for us, and with whom ultimately rests the power of life and death! Let us go home, and hide our heads, and weep that such things should be. Meanwhile, let us expose them, in the hope that exposure may act on our friends as on a sensitive "plate" and draw out the virtues they do their best to smother. It is generally believed that the draft of this particular paragraph 6 of the Board's letter is in Mr. Garstin's handwriting. If so, it is not easy to avoid the suspicion that Mr. Garstin allowed his vindictiveness at a supposed affront to get the better of his judgment. The continuation of this paragraph is worth perusal:—

"The Board need hardly observe that such was not and could not have been the case; and they regard Mr. Crole's conduct in making such a suggestion as a flagrant and most reprehensible breach of official propriety. Nor is this the first occasion on which Mr. Crole has offended in this respect. In connection with certain proceedings of the Board on the action of the Madura Local Fund Board, he protested, in violent terms, against what he called 'being pilloried' before his subordinates, and declared that under the portfolio system introduced into the Board, under the order of Government, a Collector's reputation built up laboriously during a service of twenty years was 'placed at the mercy of the opinions of a single individual. (Paragraphs 22 and 23 of his letter printed in G. O. 18th September 1884, No. 2213, financial.) The Board refrained at the time from taking as severe notice of this language as they might have done; but the present repetition of Mr. Crole's offence shows that their forbearance was misinterpreted. The Board would draw the attention of Government to their order of the 5th February 1873, No. 147, in which a very similar breach of official decorum on the part of Mr. Vans Agnew, C.S., was characterised by them as 'a presumptuous exhibition of insubordinate temper,' and in which he was warned that the Government would 'fully uphold the respect due by Collectors to the Board of Revenue' and would 'not hesitate to remove him from office should the present intimation be lost on him.' Mr. Vans Agnew's conduct on that occasion was severely animadverted on by the Secretary of State, and he subsequently apologised and expressed his extreme regret at having acted under 'a mistaken impression of the practice in the Board's office;' but this excuse cannot be pleaded by Mr. Crole, who has himself officiated as the Board's Sub-Secretary. The Board are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to recommend that Mr. Crole be removed from Madura to some other district, and otherwise dealt with as the Government may think fit.

C. F. MACCARTIE,
"Acting Secretary."

If it be true that Mr. Garstin personally penned that paragraph, Mr. Crole's objection to the "portfolio system" has been amply sustained. One single individual has certainly up to date succeeded in ruining a reputation very laboriously built up. The introduction of poor Mr. Vans Agnew is ingenious. We are not told what that unfortunate's provocation or offence was. But Mr. Grant-Duff is discreetly terrified by the allusion that the then Secretary of State had severely animadverted upon the gentleman who had been guilty of a breach of official decorum. Finally, Mr. Garstin—apprehensive lest Mr. Crole should be dismissed with a reprimand, as was Mr. Vans Agnew—hastens to point out to his intelligent superior the great and paramount difference between the position and knowledge of the respective sinners. The plea which the culprit put forth in 1871—ignorance of the practice at the Board—is not a plea which the culprit can advance in 1885. The delinquents are not *pari passu*. Mr. Crole must have acted with *malice prepense* because he had been familiar with the procedure of the Board in his capacity as Sub-Secretary to that Board. Mr. Garstin fixed the bait; Mr. Thomas probably threw it; Mr. Grant-Duff swallowed it. The Board have hooked a fish larger than any that ever in dreams disturbed the nocturnal slumbers of "pisciculture Thomas." They have hooked the whole Government; they have landed their catch. The public of India and the public of England will see the finny mass writhing on the bank, while Messrs. Thomas and Garstin stand by disconsolate and aghast at the terrible success of their venture.

The Board's resolution reached Mr. Crole on the 17th December. Here is his reply:—

"To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

"Sir,—I have the honor to inform the Board that their proceedings of the 9th December, No. 3,320, were received by me this morning.

"2. I hasten to express my unfeigned astonishment that the Board should have so entirely misapprehended my meaning as to arraign me before Government for making, in my letter of the 22nd ultimo, an insinuation regarding the authorship of the resolution therein referred to which, as they justly observe, my own experience as a Sub-Secretary must have taught me to be perfectly unfounded.

"3. As a matter of fact nothing was further from my thoughts. My letter referred to was directed solely to relieving myself from censure, passed, as I believed, through inadvertence, from which I felt confident that the Board would gladly absolve me on the full facts, as they affected my action being disclosed.

"4. I lost not a moment in doing so, as the matter was then before Government, and I was naturally most anxious that my statement should reach Madras before Council day.

"5. The explanation is extremely simple. My letter dealt with one paragraph, and one only. I began my letter by referring to paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings, and I ended my *resume* by alluding to the same paragraph in reference, not to its authorship, but to its locality—in other words, as the one immediately above the Sub-Secretary's signature.

"6. The plain as well as the literal meaning was merely to indicate clearly the same fifth paragraph and nothing else whatever.

"7. I have the honour to express a hope that the Board will be pleased to lay this letter before Government, without delay.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,
"C. S. CROLE.
"Collector."

On the 1st January 1886 the Government sent the following New Year's greeting to Mr. Crole:—

"The Government are unable to accept Mr. Crole's explanation of paragraph 5 of his letter recorded in Board's Proceedings, No. 3,320, dated 9th December 1885, and having regard to his manner of addressing the Board on the former occasion alluded to in paragraph 6 of their Proceedings aforesaid, they are of opinion that the 'plain meaning' of the objectionable paragraph was what the Board have interpreted it to be. In addressing such a communication to the Board, Mr. Crole has been guilty of gross and intentional insubordination, and has incurred the grave displeasure of the Government.

"2. The Board have recommended his removal from Madura, and he will be removed accordingly and posted to another district.

"W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary."

It is difficult to one not versed in the art of Government interpretation to understand how any light can be thrown upon the "plain meaning" of words used in a letter by any consideration of the writer's past conduct or misconduct towards the addressee. I should have thought the only proper consideration would be a consideration of the words themselves, of their context, and of the probability or improbability of a man, who was familiar with the official system of the Board of Revenue, being likely to use them in the sense placed upon them by the member of the Board. That sense appears to me to be a strained and wilful misinterpretation of Mr. Crole's meaning, and those who believe that the Board, or one of its members, was actuated by personal animosity towards Mr. Crole will find in the interpretation of the Board ample support. I leave it to your readers, each one to judge for himself, unbiassed by any of the local irritation which the action of Government has caused here, whether the view of the Board and the *imprimatur* of the Government can be safely taken to be the grave, honest, deliberate judgment of men weighted with the serious responsibilities of most responsible office; or whether they coincide with the popular belief that as the Board is swayed by Mr. Garstin, so the personal influence of Mr. Sullivan has displaced the cool, wise, impartial deliberations of a whole Government in favour of the desire to crush the adversary of a single, but influential, member of the administration.

On the 3rd January Mr. Crole from Madura addressed the Government thus:—

"To the Acting Chief Secretary.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge with the most intense pain the order of Government, dated 1st January 1886, transferring me from charge of the Madura District for gross insubordination to the Board of Revenue.

"2. As His Excellency is aware, I have for some considerable time past begged to be allowed to resign charge of the Madura District on the score of health; and if the reason for my transfer had been based on public grounds, I should have cheerfully submitted without demur to the pleasure of Government in this as in all other matters. But it is quite different when the step is taken on a conviction for gross and intentional insubordination, of which I am able to say, with the clearest of conscience, I am entirely innocent in intention.

"3. I trust to the forbearance of Government while I make the following submission, not captiously or out of a spirit of insubordination, but purely in self-defence. I would first ask that my letter under reference be read over. It will be seen that its general tone is subdued and orderly. To tell the truth, when I wrote it, I considered that I was merely bringing to notice an oversight in regard to the facts, which had very naturally arisen owing to part of the Press contract correspondence having been with the Chief Secretary, and part only with the Board of Revenue. My care was solely to bring the facts to notice in time so as to prevent the Government adopting the Board's view of my conduct in regard to the contract. As a fact, and quite independently of my letter, the Government did *not* adopt it.

"4. Secondly, I beg permission to reproduce from my letter, written in the spirit above described, the words on which gross insubordination is charged. They are as follows:—'The Board will probably be pleased, after this *resume*, to delete the reflections on me which appear above the signature of Mr. Acting Sub-Secretary Laffan.'

"5. The Board's contention is that I had by these words meant to insinuate that the officer who signed its Proceedings wrote them 'and communicated them without the knowledge of its Members.' It appears to me, with the utmost deference, that such a construction puts a strain on the words which they will not bear. On the contrary, if insinuation or *innuendo* were to be suspected at all, I must say, after careful perusal of the passage, that I should much rather have expected the converse rendering, namely, that the Sub-Secretary, who signed the paper, was *not* the author of it. This, as I understand, would have been a truism, and, in accord with the facts. It so happens, however, that neither one nor other was present to my mind, and I must submit, with every respect, that, as the user of the words, I have surely a claim to ask that my interpretation of them be accepted. For I am the only person who can possibly know what I meant, and even in a case of doubt or obscurity the meaning, as stated by the author, must necessarily be adopted in preference to any other, unless his construction is, on the face of it, contrary to common sense, which it can hardly be said to be in the present instance.

"6. What was meant was simply an indication of the part of the Board's proceedings which I requested might be deleted, as it contained a reflection cast on me, owing principally to the incompleteness of the record in the possession of the Board of Revenue, and I described the paragraph by its locality, instead of by its number. That is the simple fact, and it would have been reported to the Board, had they called upon me for explanation before reporting me to Government for punishment.

"7. In order to save all chance of mistake, I may say that I know absolutely nothing of Mr. Laffan, and he will doubtless bear me out on this point.

"8. I have the honour to assure Government that when I wrote my letter to the Board repudiating the construction imputed to my words, I deemed it absolutely impossible that the Government would endorse the opinion of the Board of Revenue in the light of the explanation offered. Now that I find that they are, to my misfortune, seemed capable of that meaning, I feel that it is due to the Government, as well as to myself, to declare publicly on my honour as a gentleman, that nothing was further from my thoughts than insubordination, or more foreign to my object than to make any insinuation whatsoever.

"9. I have nothing more to urge than that, since it is now clear that I unwittingly used an expression which is capable of being entirely misconstrued, it only remains for me to withdraw in the most unreserved manner the words objected to, namely, "above the signature of Mr. Acting Sub-Secretary Laffan," to substitute for them the words 'in the last paragraph of the Board's Proceedings,' and to express my sincere regret that I should have written words liable to be so misunderstood.

"10. I most respectfully beg Government will be pleased to reconsider their order, and to relieve me from the grave and almost unbearable stigma which has been attached to my conduct and reputation.

I have the honour to be &c.,
"C. S. CROLE,
"Collector."

Assuming for a moment that the words used by Mr. Crole were capable of the interpretation which the Board and the Government had placed upon them, surely Mr. Crole's letter was a sufficient *amende*! It explains the writer's meaning; respectfully denies the hostile construction; claims that the writer's intentions should, in the absence of obscurity, be accepted as the true one; but, seeing that an adverse interpretation was deemed possible, regrets the use of the words, apologises for their existence, and, withdrawing them, asks that others should stand in their place. In the view that the Government were right, and Mr. Crole wrong, surely the recollection of his abilities and past good services might have pleaded for a little leniency! But Mr. Grant-Duff has never been guilty of a generous action during the whole tenure of his office. Censure and suspension have been freely applied to men too weak to resist. One kind word, one sympathetic expression—when can Mr. Grant-Duff point to these whenever he had occasion to animadvert upon the conduct of a subordinate? A dozen native officials, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Symonds, these among a host of smaller fry, attest the absolute incompetency of Mr. Grant-Duff to preside over the destinies of men. No spark of human sympathy kindles a passing flame of generosity in Mr. Grant-Duff's breast. Of what avail is all his travelled culture, his keen political instinct, his past Parliamentary experience, his undoubted capacity for literary finish? Of what use his power to divine some new Eastern complication, or trace the griefs of Ireland to their genuine source; of what service to the world at large is his splendid position as Governor of a Presidency ripe for advance in material and intellectual progress? We do not need the pedant bookworm, the solitary recluse who throws away the gifts the gods have given him, and neglects the millions committed to his care in selfish, regretful contemplation of all he might have been at Westminster did he possess the one great wanting gift of sympathy. We want a man of human mould, with human wishes and human tendencies—a man who can feel for men, and not treat mankind as so many pawns upon a chess-board. The potentialities for such a man here are infinite. Our next Governor should make a splendid reputation for himself. But what if Mr. Crole is right and the Board and Government wrong? What if the plain meaning of his words is that which nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand would attach to them? Then, I ask, is there not a significant indecency in the haste with which the Board of Revenue, without affording Mr. Crole an opportunity of explanation, rush to the Government with this prayer for punishment? Can you wonder that, under such circumstances, men connect Mr. Garstin's personal dislike of Mr. Crole with the censure of the Board of which the former is a member in the relation of cause and effect? Can you wonder that the belief should gain strength when the enemy in the Board appeals not in vain to the enemy in Council, and Mr. Sullivan endorses what Mr. Garstin had asked for? Is this not a travestie upon justice? If Mr. Crole has sinned, let him be crucified. But human nature revolts against the misuse to which personal malice puts the great powers of a great and powerful assembly. I do not advocate Mr. Crole. I hold no brief for him. But I give vent to popular indignation when I ask your readers to conceive the state of moral degradation under which we live. *Semper ego auditor tantum? Nunquamne reponam!*"

I draw upon no imagination for my facts. I give you the truth as it exists in black and white. Judge ye, each for yourself, remembering always that the white heat of to-day comes into no sudden existence, but is the slow and steady growth of four and-a-half years continuous and consistent misgovernment. We would deal lightly with Mr. Grant-Duff if we could. We do not arraign him for one solitary error of judgment. When his administration comes to be reviewed, posterity will marvel at our moderation of to-day, and remembering that we like itself came from the country whose boast is justice and freedom, will exclaim in credulous wondernment: "Were there Englishmen in the land!"

How do the Government heal Mr. Crole's appeal?

"The Government sees no reason for reconsidering their order nor for altering the opinion expressed therein regarding Mr. Crole's letter to the Board.

"W. WILSON,
"Acting Chief Secretary"

All that I can say is this Government never does see reason.

I have given you the facts chronologically which it is necessary to know fully to comprehend the final order of Government suspending Mr. Crole. This Garstin interlude is pertinent and essential. There only remains to complete the story, that climax of stupendous folly, with its preliminary stages—the final order of Government and the story of the gentleemen they consulted before framing it. When you possess this you will possess in its entirety the complete record of great and unique folly. With that the first portion of my tale will be complete, and I shall then show you how Mr. Crole's flame got to be woven in with the case of dacoity against Mr. Garstin; what measures the Government have taken to lighten the labours for the defence; and the extraordinary commission of Mr. Thomas to Madura; and the still more extraordinary character and qualifications of the officer who in the quiet retreats of Kodikanal on the Pulny Hills, is putting the finishing touch to his own reputation in the report which he is culminating against Mr. Crole. Some of your readers may be addicted to the solution of enigmas. For their benefit I wind up with a riddle: "What is a processional horse?" Those who can wait shall read the answer here. Those who cannot, should send a deferred telegram, answer prepaid, to Mr. Henry Sullivan Thomas.—*Pioneer.*

THE SIKH DISTURBANCE IN AURUNGABAD.

THE following is the Resolution of the Hyderabad Government on the report of Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, on the results of his enquiry into the disturbance recently caused by the Sikhs in the City of Aurungabad:—

His Excellency the Minister has read the able and exhaustive Report of the Inspector-General of Police on this unfortunate outbreak with great care, and he has come to the conclusion that the blame for what had occurred rests upon the late First Talukdar of Aurungabad (Mr. Shapurji Jewanji), and in a lesser degree upon his Third Assistant, Mir Dost Ali Khan. Had these officials taken steps to hold an enquiry within a reasonable time after the first collision between the Sikhs and the police, on the occasion of the entertainment to the Resident, there can be no doubt that the affair would have been peacefully and speedily settled.

2. Instead, however, of doing his duty, the First Talukdar left the City for his Camp in the districts, although he must have been fully aware of the ill-feeling amounting to open hostility, displayed by the Sikhs towards the police Amin, Abdul Walli.

3. No attempt whatever was made by the First Talukdar to enquire into and settle the matter prior to his departure for the districts, nor does he appear to have paid the least regard to the appeals made by the police Amin for support and protection.

4. It was undoubtedly owing to his attitude that the Sikhs determined upon taking the law into their own hands, and avenging themselves upon the police Amin, who had simply, in the execution of his duty as a police officer, arrested some of their comrades and deprived them of their weapons.

5. The first Talukdar's conduct towards his immediate superior, the Subadar, and the Inspector-General of Police both before and after his suspension, is deserving of the gravest censure. His endeavour to induce His Highness to interfere on his behalf, by telegraphing to him an untruthful statement of what had occurred, was met with a prompt refusal from His Highness, who was pleased to express his great displeasure at the language and tone of the First Talukdar's appeal.

6. Under these circumstances, His Excellency the Minister is of opinion that adequate punishment can only be inflicted upon Mr. Shapurji Jewanji by his removal from the service, and he is hereby summarily dismissed from the employment of His Highness the Nizam. As, however, he is a very old servant of the State, and has hitherto conducted his duties satisfactorily. His Excellency the Minister has decided to mitigate the punishment which Mr. Shapurji Jewanji has incurred, so far as to allow him to draw the pension to which he had become entitled by his long service.

7. Mir Dost Ali Khan, the third Talukdar of Aurungabad, whose behaviour is deserving of the gravest notice, is severely censured and reduced one grade in the service.

8. In consideration of excellent service, and the circumstance that the late Amin lost his life in the execution of his duty, His Excellency the Minister is pleased to sanction the continuance of the salary which he drew monthly (with the exception of horse allowance) to his widow and family. The pay of the policemen who were killed is also to be continued to their families.

9. The recommendations made by Colonel Ludlow regarding the Sikhs and other Irregulars in the service of Government, will receive His Excellency the Minister's careful consideration.

10. The Judicial Secretary to Government is requested to take measures, without delay, for the trial of the Sikhs who are in custody at Aurangabad, and is to communicate the results of the trial in a special report to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
18TH JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mascotte ..	2113	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
„ Amphitrite .	2480	B. Geleich	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. & Co.
„ R.Rubattino	3044	C. G. Merello ...	Rubattino & Co.
„ Hankow	2381	W. McKenzie ...	James Mackintosh.
„ Niagara	2044	W. Gill	Killick, Nixon & Co.
Ship C. Chief ..	1749	J. S. Tupman ..	Wallace & Co.
S.S. Cassius	1791	Rix	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Olympia	1654	E. R. Care.....	W.&A. Graham&Co.
„ Stella	1574	Partridge	Cursetjee & Eduljee.
„ Lalpoora ...	2139	J. Smith	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rogers.....	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Cathay	1834	J. P. Hassall....	P. & O. Co.
„ Venetia	1608	Clement	P. & O. Co.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
14 Bolan.....Campbell ..Liverpool, March 8.
Brenda.....Nickells ....Liverpool, March 4.

DEPARTURES.
June 14.—Steamer Cormorant, Ships; Loch Katrine, Firth of Clyne and Udston.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
16 Argo (s) ..... Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURES.
15 Nepaul (s) ..... London
16 Menors (s)..... Calcutta.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 16.
Merriman, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Deolalee.

JUNE 17.
Frith, Capt, Bo R A, from leave, from Poona.

JUNE 18.
Moore, Col, Bo S C; from leave, from the Himalayas.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 17.
Chamier, Lt Mad 1st Punjab Infy, on duty, to Dehra Ismail Khan.

JUNE 18.
Morse, Lt-Col, Bo 8th B N I, on leave, to Rajkote.
Burton, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, to Coonoor.
Hayman, Surgeon, Bo Med Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

15-86—In person—Dhondi Baba Bhewra vs Begabai and others—Jefferson B and D.
16-86—In person—Succoobai vs Lukhmidas Dhurrumsey—A F Turner.
17-86—In person—Bibibai vs Hussoo bin Valleemahomed and others.
18-86—In person—Joogul Nurrotumdas vs Kalidas Parmanund—Payne, G and S.
19-86—In person—Munbai vs Honsa Pragji and others—Nanu and H.
20-86—In person—Ramkooverbai vs Essodabai and others.
21-86—In person—Ruttonchund Budonchund vs Jetha Waji and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

66-86—Hore, C and B—Natha Lalljee vs Dwarkadas Damodher and another—Nanu and H—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

514-85—T H Pearse—(for pauper) Shaik Ahmed Kurrim Mahomed vs Hyath, Essa and others—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
114-85—In person (a pauper) Anund Heera vs Dewa Madha—T H Pearse.
470-85—Khunderao M—Manockji Pallonji Setna vs Dwarkadas Gunputrao and another—Venayekrao H.
332-84—Tyabji and D—Sha Lilladhur Zaverchund and others vs Bai Prem and others—Pestonji and R.
361-85—Tebin and R—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Ashabai—Mirza H K.
1-86—Little, S, F and N—Essoo Bhayaji vs the s s Savitri—Chalk and W—(Admiralty suit.)
27-86—Wadia and G—Chundrasakar Vinayek vs Vybai and others—Khunderao M.
8-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Meya bin Baloo Meya Pathan and others vs Walla Futtay and others—Tyabji and D.

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Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
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Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 6
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 1 3
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Fore Ribs, each	0 2 6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0

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Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 6
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Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 1 6
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 0 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 11 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 9 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0

LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 15 0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0 11 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 9 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 0 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 5 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0 12 0
Do. Salt, country, per lb	0 4 6
Do. do. English, per lb	0 12 0

POULTRY—	
Geese, each	3 8 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	5 0 0
Do. Hens, each	3 8 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
Do. middling, each	0 10 0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 10 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 8 0
Chickens, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Eggs, each	0 0 4
Guinea Fowls, each	2 0 0
Partridges, each	0 4 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 10 0
Do. young, per pair	0 8 0
Rabbits, each	1 4 0
Hares, each	1 4 0
Duck, wild, each	0 8 0
Doves, per pair	0 6 0
Quails, per dozen	0 11 0

MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	0 12 0
Butter, English, per tin	0 12 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0

BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb	0 0 8
Bajri Do. per lb	0 0 7

FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	16 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 8
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 8
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 8 0
Do. do. do. per maund	0 2 6
Kurmell, per candy	4 4 0
Do. per maund	0 2 6
Khaire, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 8

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 15 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 4 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3 8 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 0 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
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Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6

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Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 3
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 5 0

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Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 0 0
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Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 0 0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3 4 0
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Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 10 0
Coreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 12 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2 12 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 6 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3 0 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. common, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2 10 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 8 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0
Do. (old), per phurra	1 12 0
Oats, per phurra	5 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 4 0
Linseed, per phurra	6 0 0
Maize, per phurra	2 0 0
Moong, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 2 0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2 2 0
Peas, per phurra	3 2 0
Toor, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	4 10 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Kong, per phurra	2 0 0

VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	2 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9
Do. do. small, per maund.	1 12 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 7 0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	0 12 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 4
Do. do. small, per maund.	0 0 9
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 3
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 7
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Cabbages, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 3
Cellery, large, each	0 1 3
Lettuces, each	0 1 0
Beet, large, each	0 0 6
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 2 6
French Beans, per seer	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 8 0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 9 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 4 0
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	2 0 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 8 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 1 6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6

FRUITS—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 3 0
Do. small, each	0 2 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 8 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 1 6
Orange, large, per dozen	1 4 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 6 0
Melons, water, large, each	0 8 0
Do. do. small, each	0 4 0
Do. musk, large, each	0 3 0
Do. do. small, each	0 2 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 2 6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 1 6
Limes, sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	0 12 0
Apples, American, per dozen	5 0 0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	5 0 0
Do. Payree, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. Common, per dozen	0 8 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 3 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 1 6
Chekoos, per dozen	0 10 0
Pea

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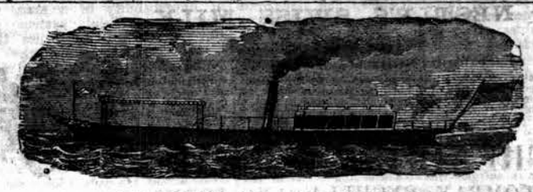

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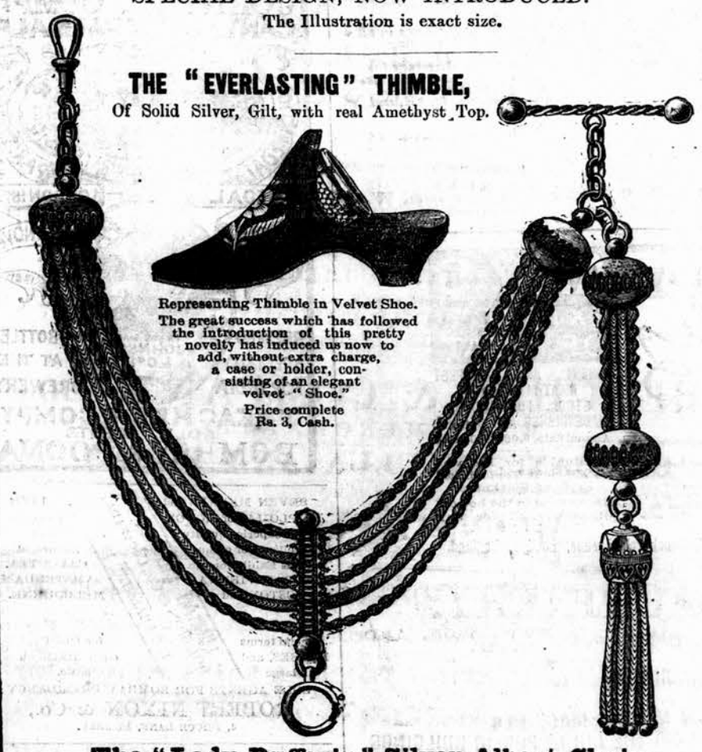

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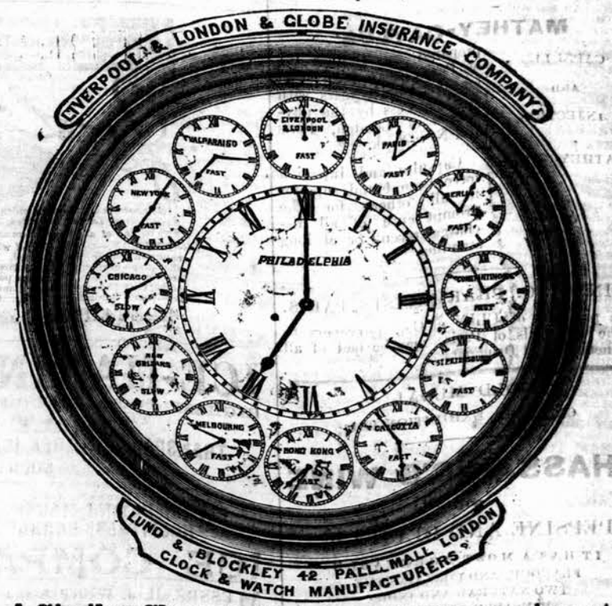

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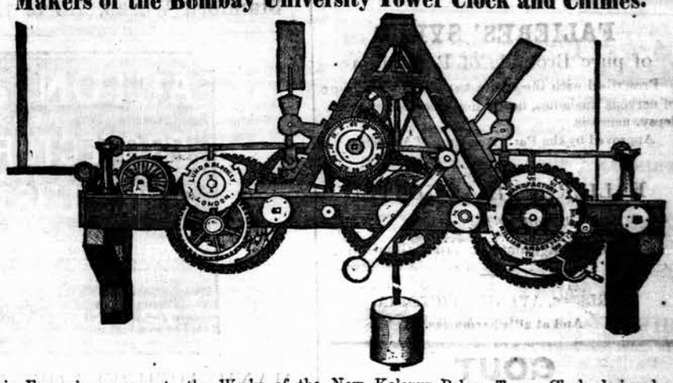

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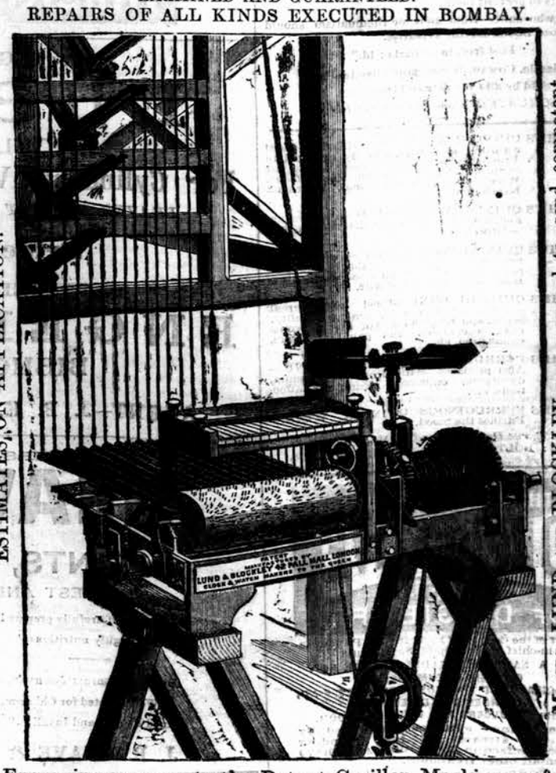

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